

textile

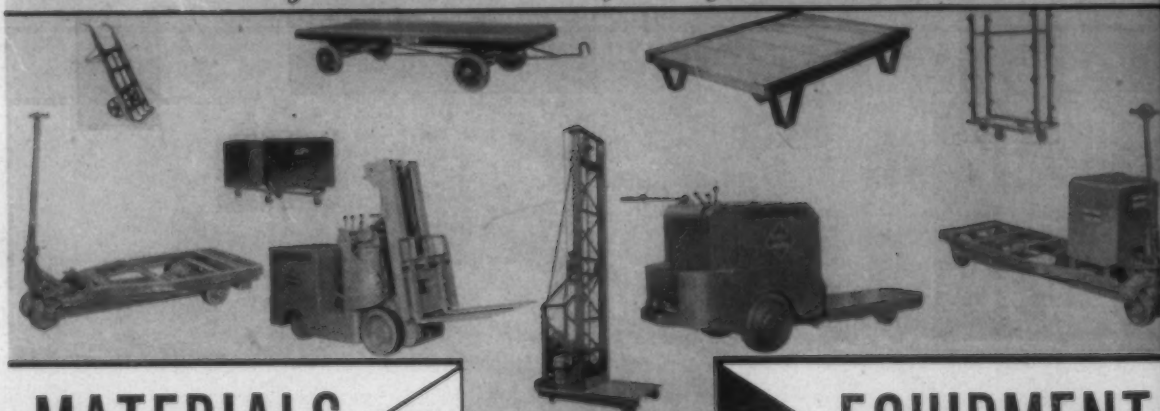
bulletin

Francis Tripp, of New Bedford Textile Institute's chemistry department, authors "A Practical Microbiological Laboratory" in the dyeing and finishing section. See Page 50.

L. U. S. C. Commerce R.

OCT 25 47

Engineered to fit your needs



MATERIALS

HANDLING

EQUIPMENT



ADVERTISING
INDEX—PAGE 55

S. R. & V. G. Brookshire

**ENGINEERING
SALES COMPANY**

PHONE 2-5026
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

3-Star

"TOPS" in Leather Belting for the Textile Industry

3-Star Belting has these inherent characteristics purposely built in to meet the peculiar requirements of textile transmission.

★ Selection of leather and exclusive tanning processes give unusually high tensile strength. ★ Proper currying assures positive pulley grip. ★ Charlotte construction, famous since 1867, guarantees minimum stretch. These outstanding features are the direct result of Charlotte control over every process in the manufacture from the raw hide to the finished 3-Star Belt.

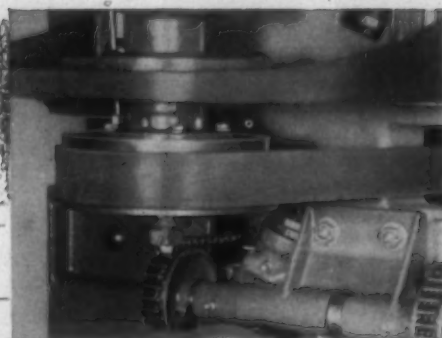
★ ★ ★ CHARLOTTE ★ ★ ★
LEATHER BELTING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE • NORTH CAROLINA

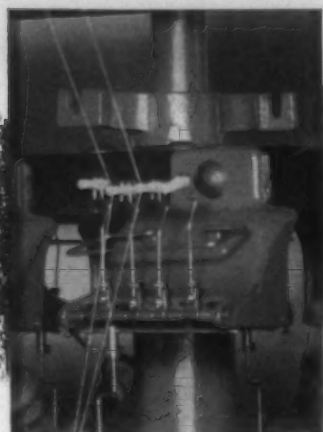
3-Star Leather
Belting in the
Weave Room of a
Prominent Mill



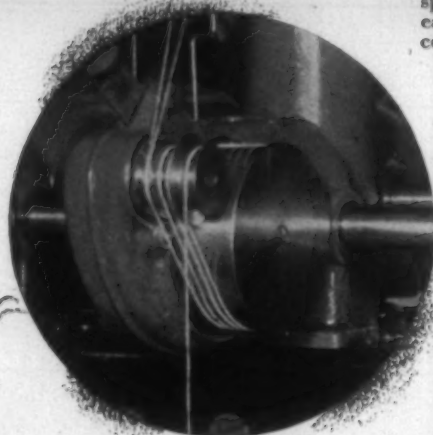
One is the magic number for ring-twisting of spun yarns



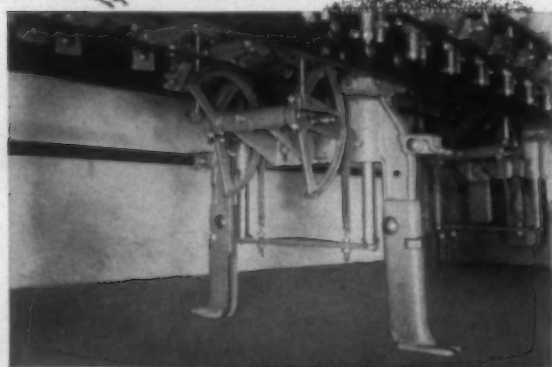
Atwood Ring Twister has **SINGLE** endless, lapless drive belt for 100 spindles. Delivers equal power to each spindle. Spindle speed is constant, twist accurate.



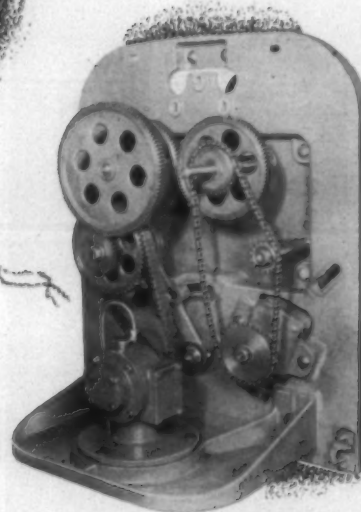
Automatic stop motion permits tying knots in **SINGLE** ends—eliminates roller laps and short plies. Only **ONE** spindle stops—others go on producing. Operator can work in cycle.



ONE feed roll for each spindle permits use of individual stop motions and makes it easy to thread up with a free movement of the hand.



Lifter rod unit traverses ring rail and thread board through bearings which are **INTEGRAL** part of middle stand.



ONE gear is all you have to change in order to change the twist on Atwood Ring Twister. Reversing twist is just as easy.

*It's because of such outstanding features that the Atwood No. 10 Ring Twister is considered the No. 1 method of doubling and twisting in **ONE** operation.*

ATWOOD DIVISION

STONINGTON, CONN.

Universal Winding Company

ATWOOD

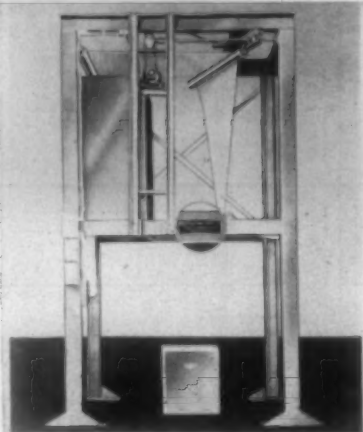
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Providence • Boston • Philadelphia • Utica • Charlotte • Atlanta • Chicago • Los Angeles • Montreal • Hamilton

Mount Hope

WEFT STRAIGHTENERS

AUTOMATIC OR MANUAL CONTROL
PERFECTED AFTER 5 YEARS OF RESEARCH



**AUTOMATIC UNIT TYPE SKEWED WEFT STRAIGHTENER
WITH SPACE AVAILABLE FOR BOWED WEFT STRAIGHTENER**

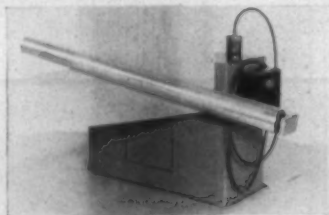
While great progress has been made in the past in the development of automatic weft straightening, the sum total contributed by all manufacturers to date has left much to be desired.

The management of this company has pioneered in weft straightening for 15 years and this company has been manufacturing weft straighteners on a limited experimental scale for about 5 years.

Now it is going into quantity production on our Patented Tilting Roll Skewed Weft Straightener that has proved itself to be much superior to any other weft straightener now available. This new design, perfected after 5 years of research and development has surpassed competing designs in actual plant operation and has produced repeat business.

We can supply various types of units from the Simple Housing Type Skewed Weft Straightener, with push button control but convertible to automatic operation, to the Complete Unit Type Skewed and Bowed Weft Straightener with automatic controls. These new post war Electric Eye Controls have been developed by the General Electric Company to operate with our new Weft Straighteners.

Tell us your skewed or bowed weft straightening problem and let us make recommendations.



SIMPLE HOUSING TYPE

MOUNT HOPE MACHINERY CO.
42 Adams St., Taunton, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES — John H. Andresen, Inc., 138 Grand St., Paterson, N. J.; Ingalls Engineering Co., 1214 Union Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.; Slaughter Machinery Co., Charlotte 1, N. C.; Sidney Springer, 1521 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles 15, California; W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd., Hamilton and Montreal 3, Canada.



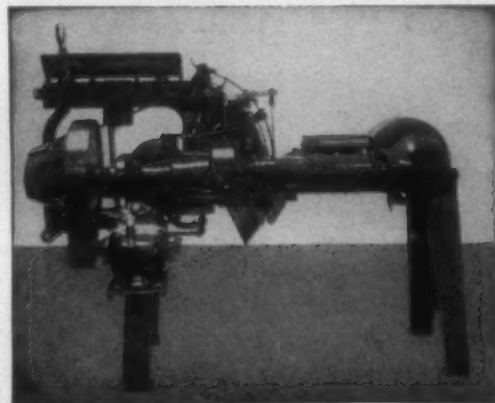
**FOR OVER 65 YEARS
THE FINEST QUALITY**

SOLVAY

PRODUCTS FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Ammonium Chloride
Caustic Potash
Caustic Soda
Liquid Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate
Soda Ash
Sodium Nitrite
Calcium Chloride

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION • Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.



THE TYPE K BOBBIN STRIPPER

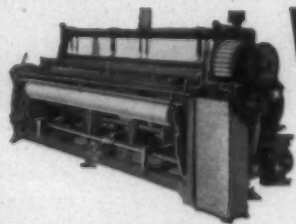
HIGH CLEANING CAPACITY
Protects barrel and finish. Usually pays for itself in one year—always within 18 months.

Complete information promptly furnished upon request

The Terrell Co., Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd. . . Hamilton and Montreal, Canada
James F. Notman . . . Needham, Mass.—N. E. States
E. W. S. Jasper, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.—Penn., N. J. and N. Y.
Geo. Thomas & Co. . . Manchester, England.—European Agt.

HIGH SPEED XL MODEL WIDE LOOM



WEAVES
AMERICA'S
FINEST
SHEETS

Retaining Leadership Through Research

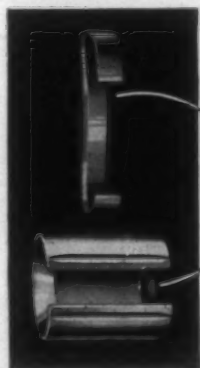
DRAPER CORPORATION

U. S. RING TRAVELERS



ready to serve you

U. S. men are spotted around where the busy spindles are. A request for service will bring you a prompt response from a man equipped by practical experience to help you keep traveler troubles down and yarn production up.



Bevel Edge
Ideal for Blends

In running blended yarns, this exclusive anti-friction design aids in keeping end breakage to the minimum, and also helps smoother running and more uniform tension.

A Style and Size for Every Textile Fibre

U. S. offers a complete line of travelers suited to every textile fibre and process—but above all, we put emphasis on Quality, giving always to give you travelers with the durability, finish and uniformity that enable you to realize high production of high quality yarns.



EXTENSIVE STOCK FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

AMOS M. BOWEN, President & Treasurer

HOME OFFICE & FACTORY: PROVIDENCE, R. I.
SOUTHERN OFFICE & WAREHOUSE: GREENVILLE, S. C.

Write, wire or phone nearest office.

W. P. Vaughan, W. H. Rose, Greenville, S. C.	Box 792—Phone 3031
O. B. Land, Athens, Ga.	Box 1187—Phone 478
L. H. Mellor, Jr., Mid-Atlantic States	Phone Hilltop 2946
123 Treaty Rd., Drexel Hill, Pa.	
H. R. Fisher, Concord, N. C.	Box 83—Phone 8366
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PENICK & FORD, LTD.

CORN STARCHES, DEXTRINES, GUMS, CORN SUGARS & SYRUPS
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SOUTHERN OFFICES: ATLANTA, GA. - - - SPARTANBURG, S. C.

John: Why not let
the Penick & Ford
Textile Laboratory
in Atlanta check
specifications on
that cloth?
Jim

VOGEL No. 14 SOUTHERN OUTFIT

A durable, economical closet
for Mills, Factories and all
types of industrial installation



The Vogel No. 14 has a vitreous china top supply bowl, heavy flush valve, reinforced hardwood seat, painted white enameled drum shaped tank and union ell flush connection.

(The Number 14 is not frost-proof)

When installing No. 14 closet trap must be set directly under bowl.

Joseph A. Vogel Company

Wilmington 99 • Delaware

VOGEL PATENTED PRODUCTS

HYMOLON "K"

100% ACTIVE

Synthetic Detergent

STABLE

HYMOLON K is stable in hard water, acids and alkalis and is compatible with soap. It prevents scum formation and promotes more level dyeing. Hymolon K is a *liquid* detergent and as such is preferred for ease of handling and use.

ECONOMICAL

HYMOLON K is 100% active, contains no water, salts or cheap alkalies, and shows about 4 times the scouring of a good soap. Accordingly, there is less material to ship and handle. Hymolon K economically combines in one product good wetting-out and excellent detergency. The concentration required varies with the type of operation, usually 0.1 to 0.4% on the weight of the goods.

VERSATILE

HYMOLON K is recommended for scouring and dyeing operations for all types of textile fibers; for unsurpassed detergency of all forms of woolsens; and for the kier boiling of cotton. It gives a heavy, continuous, foamy bath and is especially useful in cleaning operations where emulsification and dispersion of spinning waxes or oils are of importance.



Hartex Products

Rayon Oils & Sizes
Nylon Oils & Sizes
Kier Bleaching Oils
Finishing Oils
Synthetic Detergents

Conditioning Agents
Scouring Agents
Splashproof Compounds
Delustrants
Leveling Agents

Cationic Softeners
Cotton Warp Dressings
Wetting-Out Agents
Weighting Agents
Mercerizing Penetrants

HART PRODUCTS CORPORATION
1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Hart Products



based on research



ON GUARD!

THERE'S something of an analogy after all between fencing and HENLEY'S unceasing efforts to provide textile manufacturers with the papers they need.

Continuously we are on guard to see that our paper quotas are filled promptly by the first-line producers who supply us. Equally on guard are we to see that stocks are properly balanced in the four HENLEY warehouses, in accordance with quantities and varieties of papers which textile manufacturers need most constantly and urgently.

That is why we can say in all good conscience, "If the mills are making it, HENLEY can deliver it—from one or all of our four distribution points!"

One of the results from being endlessly "on guard!"

*Please Address Your Inquiries
to Our High Point Office*

HENLEY
Formerly —
PARKER PAPER CO.



Company

Charlotte, N. C. HIGH POINT, N. C. Gastonia, N. C.

Southern Paper Products Division, Asheville, N. C.

COMPLETELY INTEGRATED OPERATION

Selling for

MILL ACCOUNT ONLY

FINISHED CLOTH . . . GREY CLOTH
FABRICATED HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES



TRADEMARK

Distribution

NATION-WIDE

WORLD-WIDE

A GREAT TEXTILE SELLING ORGANIZATION

ISELIN-JEFFERSON

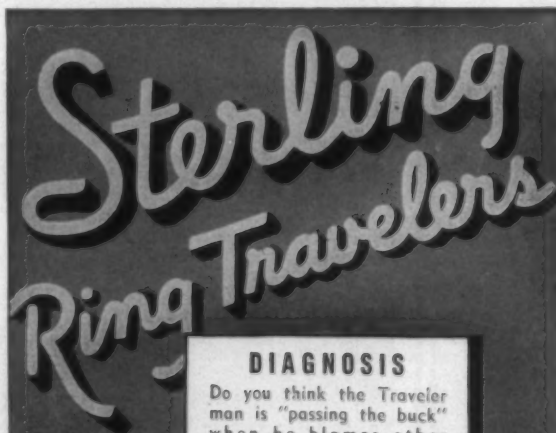
COMPANY, INC.

HEAD OFFICE:

90 WORTH STREET • NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

CHICAGO • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA

ST. LOUIS • ATLANTA • DALLAS • LOS ANGELES



DIAGNOSIS

Do you think the Traveler man is "passing the buck" when he blames other things? He can help, but not cure everything until the cause is remedied.

**STERLING CAN HELP
OR DIAGNOSE**

H. B. CABANISS
Box 188, Monroe, N. C.
M. H. CRANFORD
Chester, S. C.
D. R. IVESTER
Clarksville, Ga.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.
FALL RIVER, MASS.

Announcing . . .
THE IMPROVED

PATERSON TENSION SHUTTLE

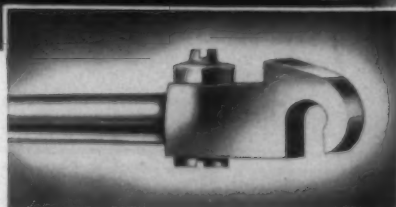
for Shuttle-changing or Box Looms



New!

LEVELING DEVICE

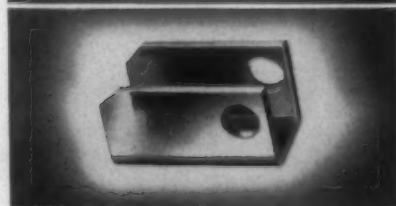
Spindle head, completely redesigned and constructed, permits accurate alignment by turning leveling screw with slot provided in shank. Lock nut maintains setting. Eliminates any need for bending spindle by hand with possibility of breakage or damage to top spring. Slot head design makes spindle change easy.



New!

METAL HEAD BOX

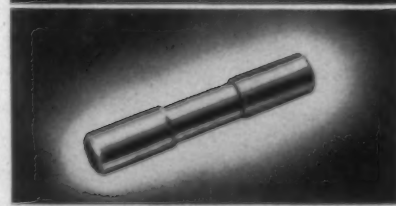
Heavy steel box holds spindle head rigidly in place, prevents side play. Provides solid base for leveling screw. No part of spindle head contacts wood. Assures lasting, positive alignment.



New!

SPINDLE HEAD PIN

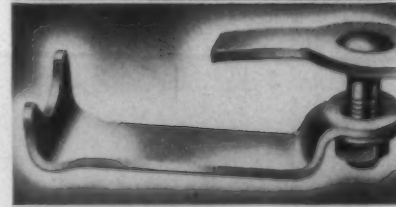
Double shouldered steel pin, shaped so it can't work out through front or back wall of shuttle. Avoids danger of reed spoilage or "smashes" from "break outs". A patented feature!



New!

INTERCHANGEABLE CATCH

Shuttle can be assembled with either long catch, to fit a wooden bobbin, or short one for paper tube. Parts interchangeable. Operation requires less than two minutes. Provides positive fit.



NOW, with four tested improvements in mechanical design, this U S Paterson Tension Shuttle will help to eliminate "smashes" and "seconds", and reduce excessive shuttle maintenance costs.

Once again, U S matches progress in loom design with progress in shuttle design, giving you proved new features that assure greater efficiency, increased production, and fabric quality protection.

Check over these time-saving, money-saving advantages. A U S representative will show you the improved Paterson Tension Shuttle at your request. See it, try it, before you place your next shuttle order!

U S

BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE:
Albert R. Breen,
80 E. Jackson Blvd.

LAWRENCE, MASS.
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE:
W. J. Westaway
Montreal, Que.—Hamilton, Ont.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.
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ALABAMA REPRESENTATIVE:
Young & Vann Supply Co.,
Birmingham



Drying Time 33 1/3% Faster with Gray's AUTOMATIC YARN DRYER



Battery of 4 Yarn Dryers holding 8 trucks, recently installed by Gray Engineering Co.

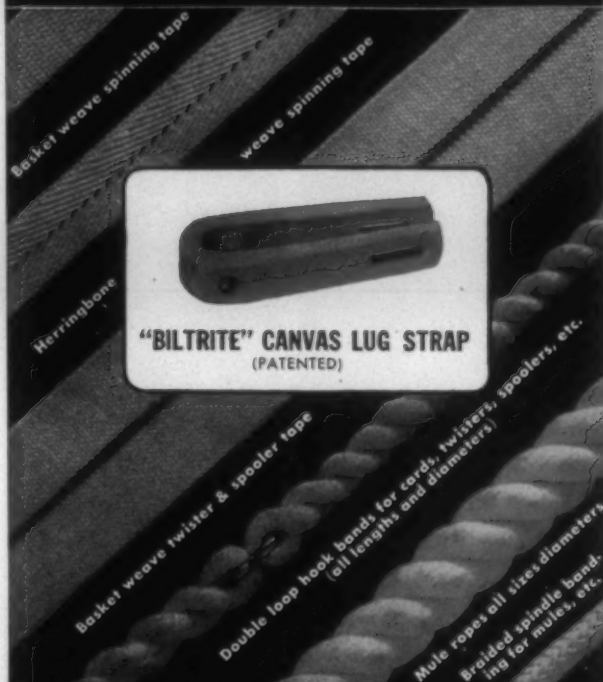
Using special axial flow fans, Gray Yarn Dryers are requiring but 10½ to 11 hours drying time for yarn that formerly needed 15 to 24 hours in ordinary dryers. Plus this important saving in time of over 33½ per cent, users of Gray Dryers are receiving these additional benefits:

- No discoloration of pastel colors.
- Less yarn degrade through controlled and faster drying.
- Uniform regain through fully automatic control of temperature and humidity.

Write for more details on Gray's Yarn Dryers and for consultation about other processing problems.

Gray ENGINEERING CO.
SPECIALISTS IN TEXTILE ENGINEERING
HIGH POINT, N. C.

LAMBETH PRODUCTS FOR SPINNING, TWISTING, SPOOLING, WEAVING



LAMBETH ROPE CORPORATION
NEW BEDFORD, MASS., U. S. A.

WENTWORTH

Double Duty

Travelers



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HICKS — AMERICAN — WILSON — U. S. STANDARD

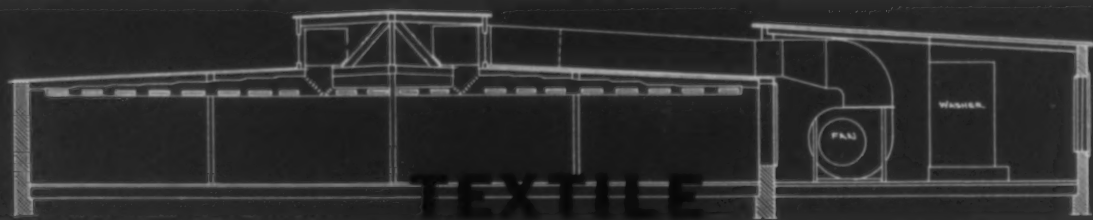
Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE

NATIONAL — ETARTNEP FINISH
A NEW CHEMICAL TREATMENT

Manufactured only by the

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.
131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.
L. EVERETT TAYLOR, So. Agent



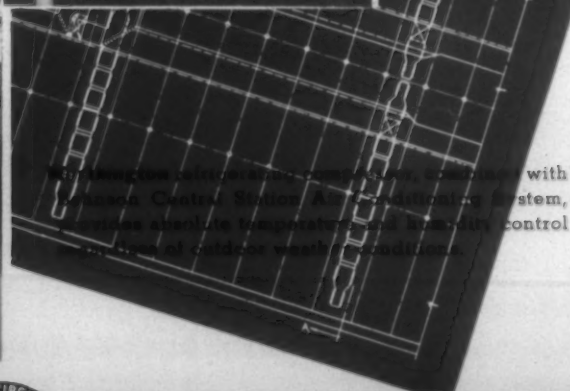
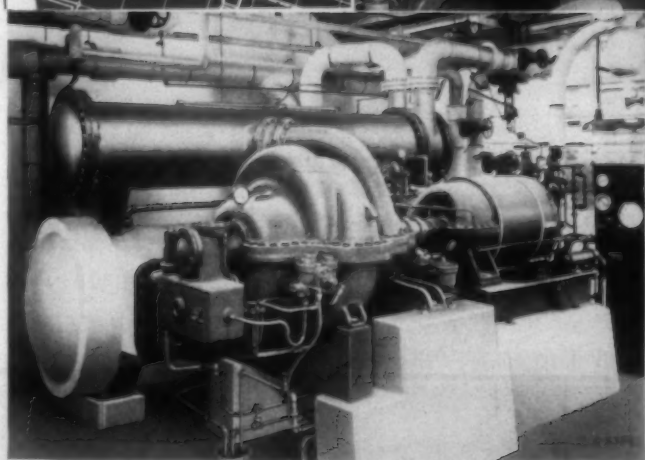
CENTRAL STATION AIR CONDITIONING

by Bahnson

Whether a large capacity installation or one of moderate size, the Bahnson Central Station System can be tailored to specifications required and designed for humidifying, heating, cooling, dehumidifying, air filtering, and ventilation—automatically controlled.



Bahnson Air Washers in central station installation handling 275,000 cubic feet of air per minute.



The Bahnson Central Station Air Conditioning System, provides absolute temperature and humidity control of cold air wash conditions.

Bahnson System
AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS

THE BAHNSON CO

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

886 Drewry St., Atlanta, Ga.

93 Worth St., New York City
W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario

703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J.

553 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal.
A-3 Virginian Apts., Greenville, S. C.

"NEW CARD CLOTHING Will *pep up* Our Whole Mill!"



A good superintendent knows that high grade carding means increased operating efficiency in every other department . . . he realizes the importance of getting production off to the right start.

With new Tuffer card clothing on your cards you will increase production and obtain the quality so necessary for strong, even yarns. You know this means increased output in the card room, spinning room and in the weave room.

Let a Howard Bros. representative inspect your card clothing. He is qualified to make recommendations that will improve production throughout your mill!

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.
WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga. and Gastonia, N. C. Branches: Philadelphia, Pa. and Blanco, Texas
Direct Representation in Canada

A-2



IMPROVES PRODUCTION ALL ALONG THE LINE

WHY DO CERFAK DETERGENTS
COST YOU

Less?

Because a little goes a long way. They do more work with less material, so you don't need to use as much as was required of inferior scouring agents sold on a price-per-pound basis.

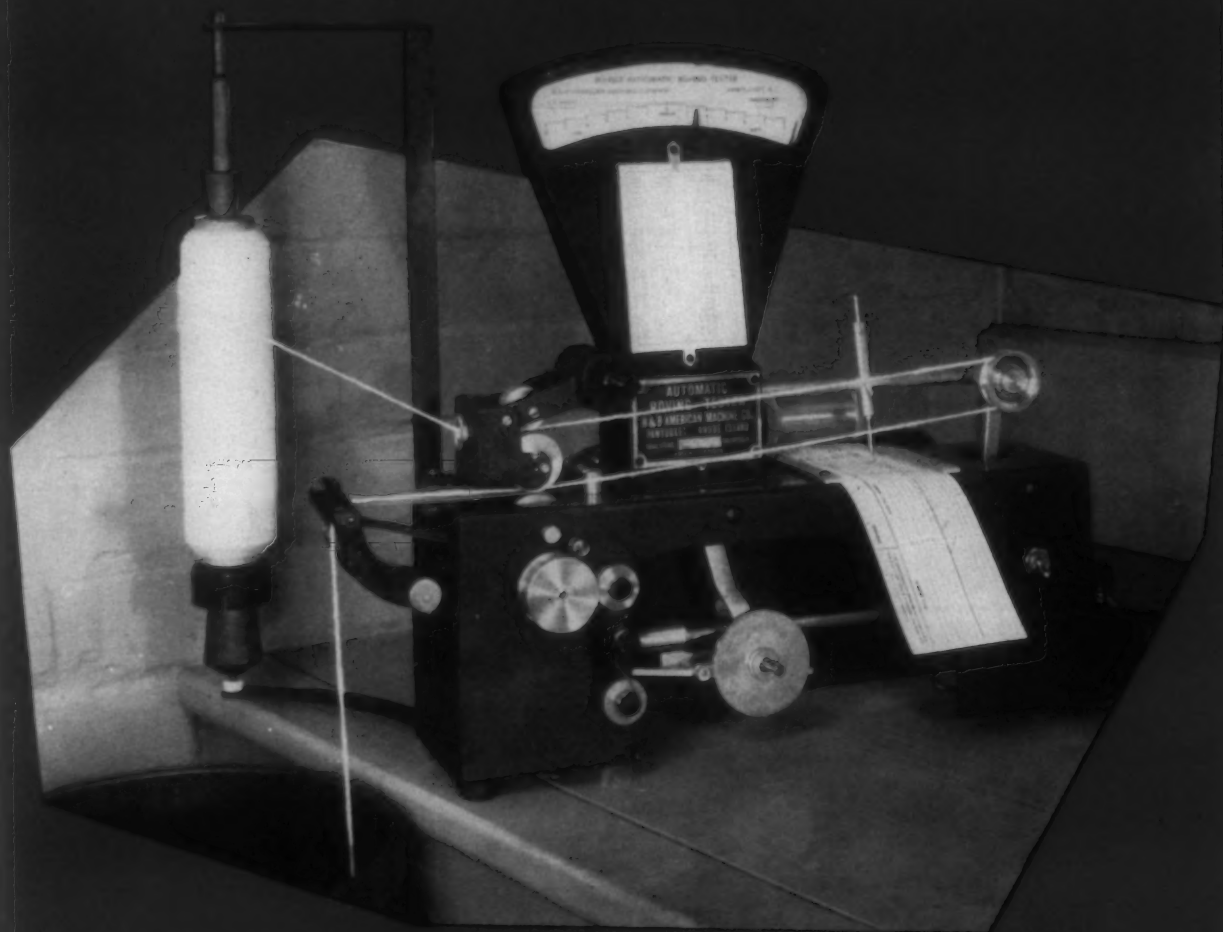
That's what "better money value" means—the judging of a detergent on its cost per yard of fabric or pound of yarn processed, rather than on the initial price. When you compare CERFAK detergents either to soap or to less effective synthetic scouring materials, you'll find how *inexpensive* the Cerfak series really is.

They are supplied in liquid or flake form; for your particular scouring job, ask the Houghton Man to recommend the proper type of—

HOUGHTON'S **CERFAK**

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO. • PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLOTTE

H & B AUTOMATIC



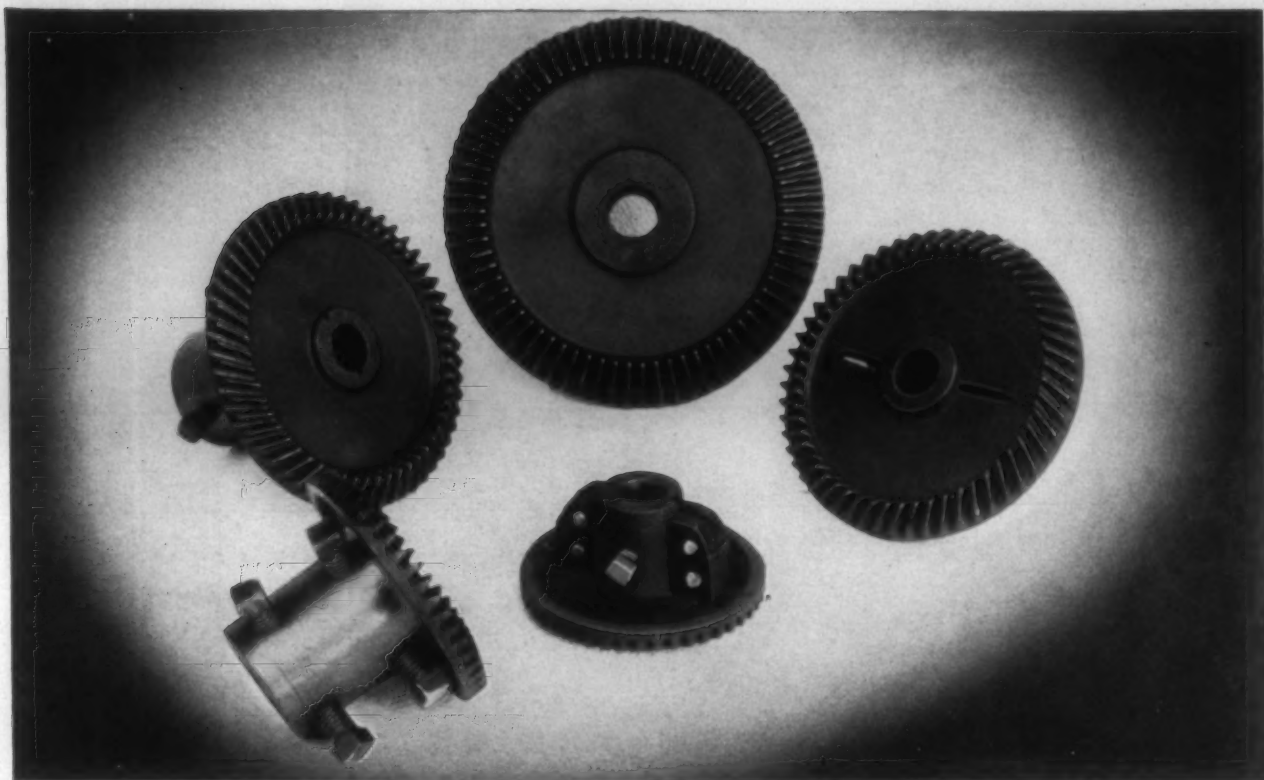
● We, at H & B, have long been proud of our efforts toward perfection in even the smallest details of textile machinery manufacture. We have stressed the importance of the "little things" done in the right way from the begin-

ning. We believe this emphasis has resulted in superior machinery to do your work. Now we want to mention a *little* machine which you can use to make a *big* difference in your production.

H & B AMERICAN

Builders of Modern

FACTORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT



IMPROVE PRODUCTION WITH *Henderson* BOBBIN AND SPINDLE PLATE AND COUPLING GEARS*

HENDERSON cast-tooth Bobbin and Spindle Plate and Coupling Gears — split or solid — mount quickly, easily, accurately . . . save time, labor, money. Gear life is prolonged because Henderson gears mesh easily and accurately . . . reduce chatter and vibration. The result? **Less "down" time!** Peak production is maintained over longer periods.

This superior performance is the result of Henderson's high manufacturing standards based on twenty-five years of service to the Textile Industry . . . accurately engineered design . . . precision-machined matchplates that impart cut-tooth quality . . . special melt-

*Fit all makes of frames.

ing and molding practices that maintain highest quality iron work and accurate machining that assures maximum operating efficiency.

Henderson Coupling Gears guarantee shaft alignment!

Test Henderson heavy duty Coupling Hubs on your own frames. See for yourself how these extra heavy hubs with the multiple set screws guarantee shaft alignment, prevent shaft slippage, help reduce maintenance and replacement costs. Send us your specifications for a quotation that will save you money.

Quantity Production of Cast-Tooth Gears. Cut-Tooth Gears from two to thirty-two DP

H*enderson* FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
(A Division of Southern States Equipment Corporation)
HAMPTON, GEORGIA

Largest Manufacturer of Cast-Tooth and Cut-Tooth Gears in the South

Flexible Equipment

cotton today . . . **synthetics tomorrow**

A few simple changes and you're ready to process practically all types of synthetic fibres now in commercial use.

Versatility in equipment is a must today. Continuous production to meet changes in fashion requirements depends upon a mill's ability to change its production setup rapidly and economically.

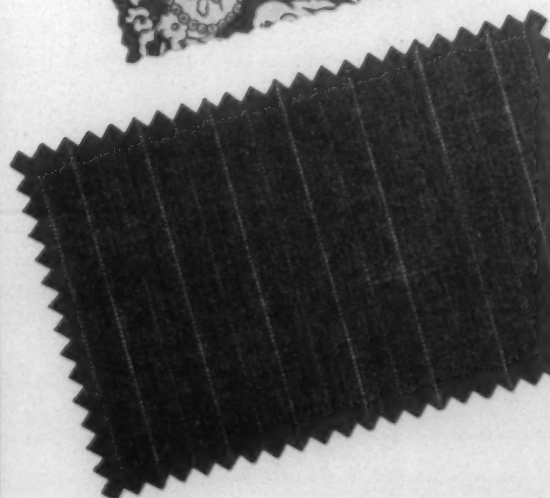
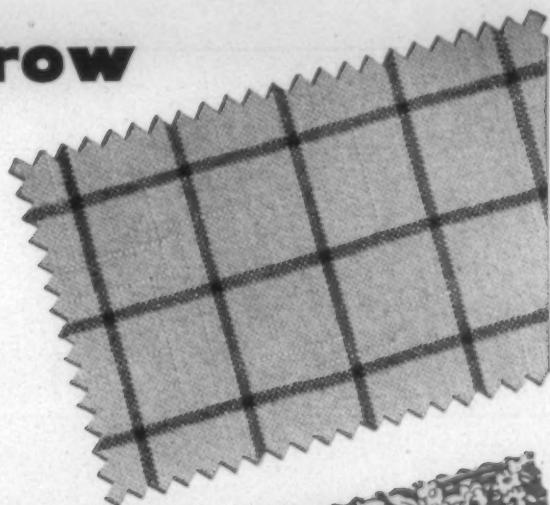
With Saco-Lowell's flexible equipment, you can blend, prepare and spin synthetics in any combination today . . . and then, with a few simple mechanical changes, convert to cotton processing.

Our engineers will be glad to work with you on any program which you may have under consideration on this important subject of synthetics.

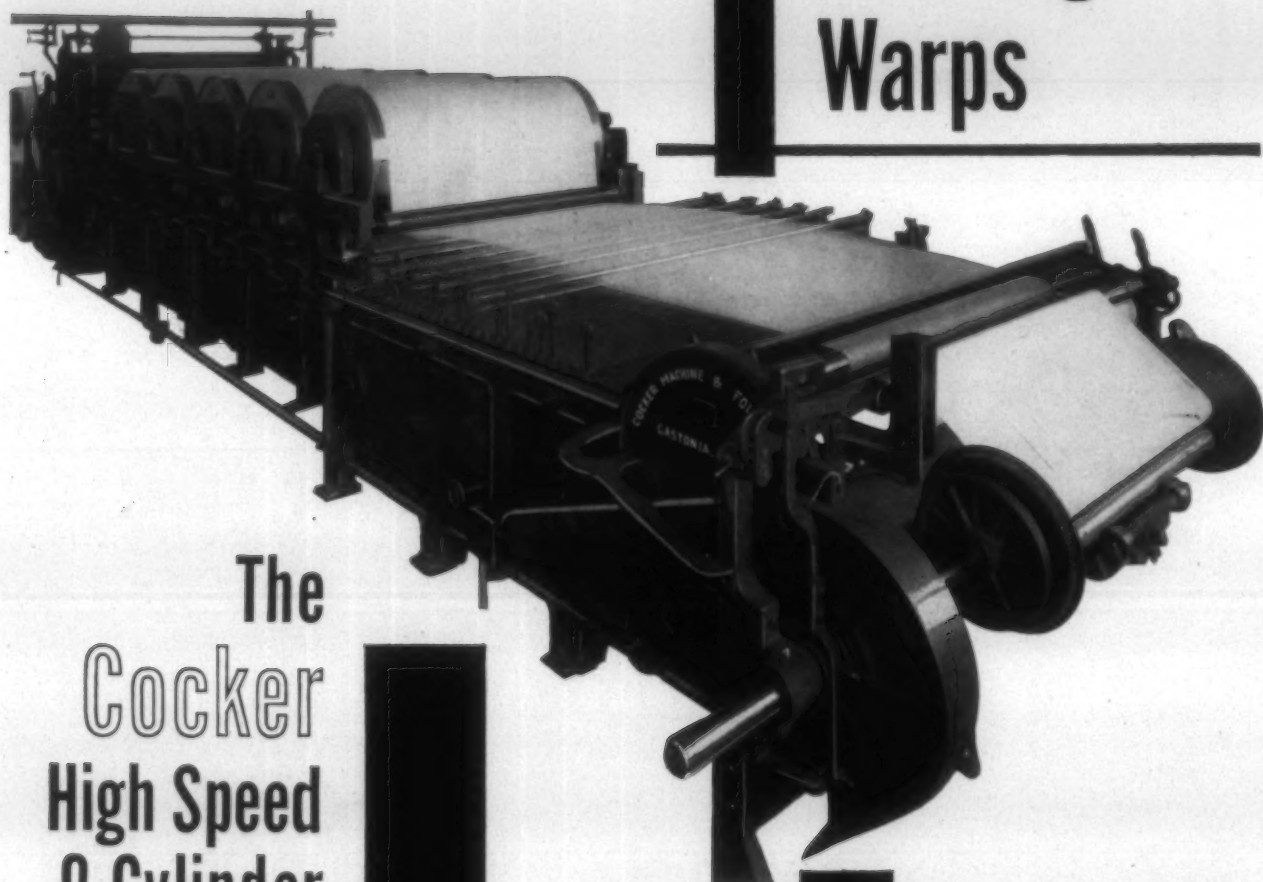
Saco-Lowell Shops, BOSTON

Shops at Biddeford, Maine

Branches: Charlotte · Greenville · Atlanta



**For Better
Weaving
Warps**



**The
Cocker
High Speed
9-Cylinder
Slasher**

for
Cotton
Spun Rayon
and
filament yarns

Write or Wire
for Complete
Information

Backed By
75 Years Of
Leadership
In The
Production
Of Fine
Warp
Preparatory
Equipment

**Cocker
Machine &
Foundry Co.
Gastonia, N. C.**

IT'S THESE "LITTLE" THINGS THAT MAKE A

Better

LOOP DRYER

COVERED GIRTS

PERFECTED
AIR LOOPER

ADJUSTABLE NOZZLES

IMPROVED
FLOOR

On the surface, you may be inclined to say to yourself, "a loop dryer's a loop dryer", and let it go at that. While the principle may be the same, there is a big difference in loop dryers. There are incorporated in the latest model Proctor loop dryers many refinements that definitely make for superior performance. For example, girts are covered with a treated covering that prevents cloth from adhering and eliminates the danger of "stick marks" in the finished goods. In addition to being covered, girts are designed to revolve at given intervals so that no part of the material is in contact with any part of the girt for any appreciable time.

To aid in forming smooth loops in certain classes of goods, the perfected air looper—another Proctor feature—is proving invaluable. A carefully timed jet of air is forced down into the loop as it begins to form, thus assisting in forming perfect loops, even in "difficult" material.

Because certain types of fabrics require more or less air than others—it is possible to regulate the air circulation in the Proctor dryer by means of adjustable nozzles. An exterior adjustment makes this a simple operation and also permits the operator to determine the exact amount of air circulation taking place inside the machine. Swirling and creases are eliminated, resulting in better finished fabrics.

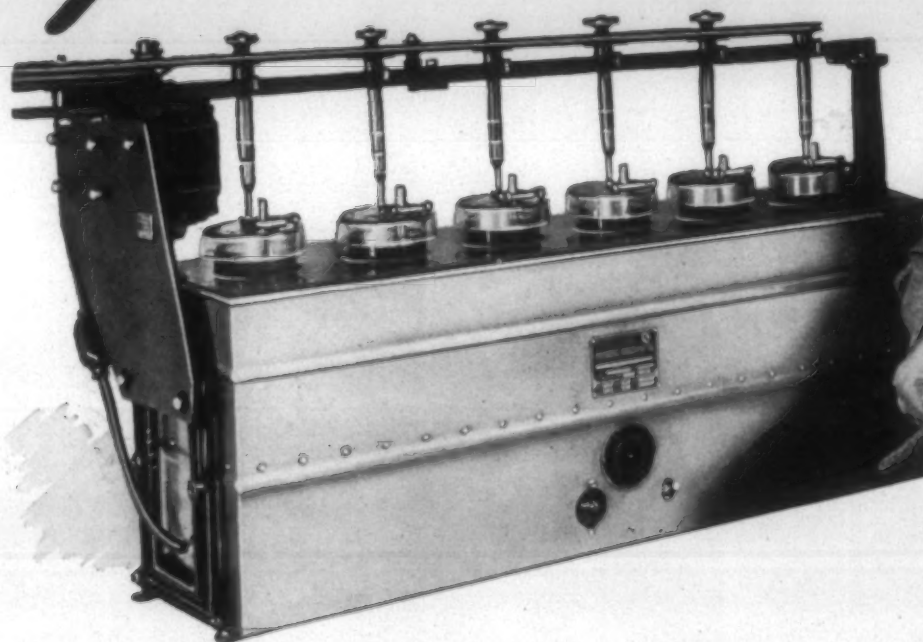
A strengthened, stamped mesh floor simplifies cleaning and prevents undue accumulation of lint inside of the dryer.

If you are not already fully aware of the operating advantages offered by the Proctor loop dryer—you really owe it to yourself to investigate this machine without delay. Write today for details.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.
PHILADELPHIA 20, PA.

IT ALL

Adds up



Where special qualities are essential for safe, enduring industrial lubrication, Sinclair Research develops additives that will "further improve the best".

Pictured above is one apparatus used by Sinclair Research to determine the rust-inhibiting efficiency of oils manufactured for turbine use. Chemical additives are studied to provide such protection against rust. Obviously, the treated oil sample used on the metal rod in the technician's left hand has high rust-inhibiting efficiency and prevented the deposit shown on the other rod.

All Sinclair Research and Refinery Control is similarly thorough. *It all adds up* . . . to assure you of lubricant qualities essential to efficient and economical industrial maintenance in all applications.

Sinclair Textile Lubricants

FOR MINIMUM FRICTION—
MINIMUM POWER CONSUMPTION

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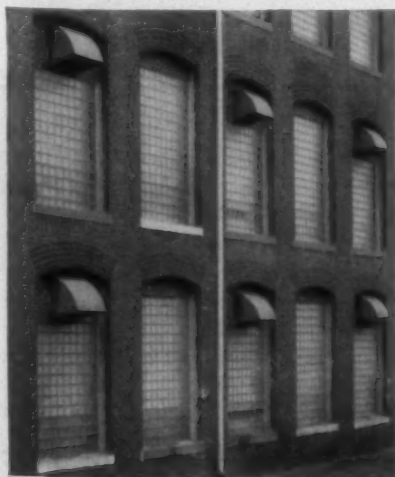
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Photographed from an airplane, this picture shows Borden Mills, Inc., and part of the mill community. That's Tennessee Eastman Corp. at upper center.

BORDEN MILLS, INC. By DAVID CLARK, Editor

MANY years ago the affiliated cotton manufacturing firms known as Fall River (Mass.) Iron Works and American Printing Co. were among the best known in New England. They were owned, or at least controlled, by the Borden family, which had been for several generations one of the most outstanding names in the textile industry.

When labor union racketeers took over Fall River just after World War I it became impossible to operate the mills in that town except spasmodically. After a strike the plant's management would sign a union contract and plan steady operations, but just as soon as the employees lost their enthusiasm and payment of union dues declined the union leaders would find some excuse for another strike and a period of idleness would follow.

Mills in Fall River went out of business and were dismantled at such a rate that Fall River became known as a textile graveyard. We recall driving through the community about 1928 and passing block after block of towering but vacant mill buildings in which for generations the mill people of Fall River had worked and had earned their livings.

Conditions being such, the Bordens decided wisely that rather than liquidate Fall River Iron Works they would move operations to the South—to the beautiful little city of Kingsport, which nestles in the mountains of east Ten-

nessee. In 1925 a building was erected at Kingsport, large enough to house 89,512 spindles, 2,283 looms and complementary equipment for manufacturing print cloths—some of which was moved from Fall River. Much of the machinery and equipment now has been replaced.

B. H. Borden became president of the new Borden Mills, Inc., and his nephews, John C. Borden and Arthur B. Borden, joined the firm's active management although they continued to live in New York City in order to remain close to Worth Street. Both of the young men have pleasing personalities; they have shown such a genuine interest in Kingsport and in the employees of Borden Mills that they have become very popular with the citizens of the community and the mill workers.

The original superintendent at Borden was George H. Hughes, a very fine man who came from Fall River; in 1939 he retired and was succeeded by W. J. Still of Lancaster, S. C., who now is general manager and vice-president. B. L. Still, who passed away last year shortly after he retired, was for a long time overseer of carding for Springs Cotton Mills at Lancaster, and was regarded as one of the best carders in the South. Three of his sons are successful cotton mill managers—Will Still at Borden, Conway L. Still at the Chester, S. C., plant of Springs Cotton

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An over-all view of the Research Laboratories located on two floors in the Administration Building of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company at Decatur, Illinois. The Control Laboratories are located in a separate building on the plant grounds.

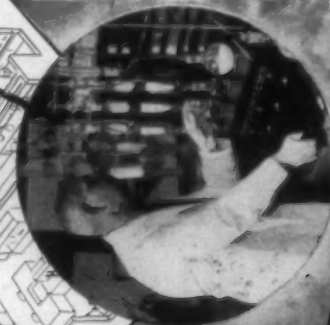
Research Library: An example of the complete facilities provided for our staff of expert chemists and technicians.



Textile Testing Laboratory: Gives warp yarns rigid tests to insure proper wearability and weight.



Textile Laboratory: At your service for analysis, comparison and recommendation for your sizing needs.



Nothing has been overlooked to make the Staley Laboratories complete in every detail that will enable us to develop and produce the very finest Textile Starches. The services of these modern, up-to-date laboratories—and our staff of chemists and technicians—are available to our customers.

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A sketch of the new prefabricated houses being erected by Borden Mills, Inc.

Mills, and Fred L. Still at Smitherman Cotton Mills, Troy, N. C. Homer Still, a brother of B. L., was a travelling representative for TEXTILE BULLETIN until his death.

An inspection of the Borden plant leaves the impression that it is very efficiently operated and employs an exceptionally high class of workers. I found that C. C. Roberts, formerly of Pelzer, S. C., was superintendent, George Coble overseer of carding, P. P. Stephens overseer of spinning, spooling and warping, M. A. Powell overseer of weaving, R. D. Bullard overseer of the cloth room and R. C. Edwards master mechanic.



Borden's new and modern testing laboratory for yarns and fabrics.

On these pages are view of some of the older mill houses and some of the new prefabricated homes which recently were secured from war surplus stocks at Norfolk, Va. While many mills were doing nothing about their housing shortage, Borden managed to acquire more than 100 of these prefabricated units; many of them have been erected. A concrete foundation is poured prior to the arrival by truck of each house, in sections, and within a short time after delivery it is ready for occupancy. They really are excellent houses and when surrounded with trees and shrubbery will compare favorably with those in almost any mill community.

Borden Mills recently has established a very complete testing laboratory for yarns and fabrics (see picture) and has staffed it with a well-trained organization.

The plant contains a fully equipped first aid room and a trained nurse is on duty each shift. A group insurance plan which has been set up pays \$1,000 for death, \$10 per week for injuries or sickness, and up to \$150 on hospital bills. There seems to be ample evidence that the Borden



The cloth room at Borden Mills is well lighted, neat and clean.

management is sincerely interested in employees' welfare.

This editor spent an interesting day in Kingsport visiting a mill which had been transplanted from New England to the South, a change which never has been regretted by its management.



Typical group of homes used by employees of Borden Mills.

Industrial Rayon Shows Increased Earnings

Industrial Rayon Corp. on Oct. 9 reported third quarter net income of \$4,441,260, equal to \$2.92 per share of common stock. Of these earnings, \$1.17 per share resulted from the discounted prepayment of a \$2,500,000 installment normally due in 1948 on a foreign patent sale contract made in 1945. Third quarter 1947 income, exclusive of income from sale of patents, amounted to \$1.75 per share, which compares with \$1.36 per share for the third quarter of 1946. Net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937, amounted to \$6.94 per common share, after including \$1.98 per share realized from the sale of patents. This compares with \$4.08 per share for the first nine months of 1946, which included income from the sale of patents in the amount of \$.28 per share.

Many of the cotton mills of America have operated through five different wars. An all-time cotton textile production record was set during World War II when in 1942 the mills turned out 12,402,161,000 square yards.

Efficiency in Package Dyeing Begins With *the* Package



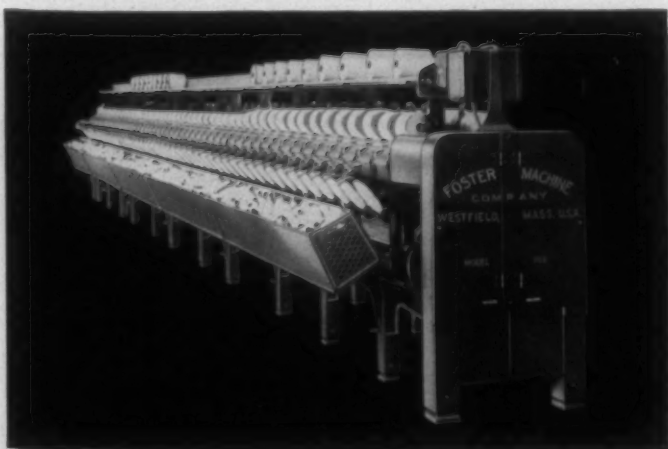
EFFICIENCY in package dyeing begins with the package. The latter must be *properly* wound and it must be *economically* wound.

Foster Model 102 Packages are ideal for package dyeing because they are of uniform density. Uniform winding speed (regardless of the diameter of the package) and accurate tension and pressure controls assure this.

Foster Model 102 machines also wind economically. They will produce twice as much as obsolete models with only $\frac{2}{3}$ the operating cost. Self threading tension devices, empty bobbin conveyors, quick-doffing package holders and automatic stop motions are contributing factors.

The Foster Model 102 is economical to maintain as well as to operate. Repairs run as low as \$3.50 per year per 100 spindle machine.

Flexibility is another feature. Angle of wind may be varied to accommodate different types of yarn simply by changing 4 small gears and the machine can be converted to wind cones or tubes at relatively small expense.



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Quality Control And Textiles

By E. J. DONOHOE, Manager, Philadelphia Branch, United States Testing Co.

The address published on this and following pages was delivered during the evening of Oct. 3 when the Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association met at the North Carolina Vocational Textile School, Belmont. Marshall H. Rhyne, chairman of the division and general manager of Lola Mills, Inc., Stanley, N. C., presided.

PROBABLY the one item which is most important in today's market is the question of quality control, quality testing. The results of any quality control testing program vary directly with the amount of effort, time and planning behind such a program. In our trips through various mills, we find three distinct types of quality control.

First, we have large progressive mills, who take their quality control testing work seriously and of course profit by their efforts.

When we have the middle class mills where the superintendent demands that a given number of tests be conducted on his product in the various stages of manufacturing. He accumulates a tremendous quantity of data, but this is about as far as this type of mill goes with its quality control work. The reports are filed away and there is no concentrated effort to interpret the results of these tests.

Then of course we have the third type of mill where the tests are conducted when they have the time. In this type of mill it is standard practice for the tests to be conducted by anyone that has free time. A good portion of the test results from a plant of this type are useless. If the operator has only 40 minutes to conduct a series of tests which require two hours, you can be sure that in a mill of this type that you will receive all the reports. But you will find the major portion of the result will be a duplication of the result the operator obtained last month when the mill was running the same grade of yarn, or they will be nothing but a series of figures from the operator's crystal ball. We know for a fact that the major portion of the results of quality control testing program are nothing but guess work on the part of the operator unless such testing programs are properly supervised.

There are a number of reasons for this condition existing. First, of course, in the majority of cases the operator has very little technical training and it is impossible for him to realize the importance of, for example, such a simple test as the yarn size or yarn numbering tests. In his mind it is a lot of wasted energy and daily tests are only being run because the superintendent is rather queer and spends all of his time thinking up odd jobs for the help to keep them busy. The operator knows that if he doesn't get his test result in on time, there will be trouble, so the results are sent into the office regardless of whether the tests have been performed.

In addition, there is a question of harmonious relationships in the plant. The operator is told by his immediate

boss that the test results are to fall within certain tolerances. In some mills, if the results do not fall within the tolerances, there is a tendency to adjust the results before they are turned in to the office in order not to get the boss in a jam. Naturally, quality control testing is a waste of time and effort in any but the plant where sufficient supervision is given to assure the mill that the results are accurate. Even then, it is a waste of time unless these reports are turned over to some individual who has the ability to interpret the results and suggest changes that will improve the product.

A number of people are under the impression that quality control testing means that sufficient tests must be performed to maintain a consistent quality. The progressive mill interprets quality control in an entirely different light—their object is not to maintain quality but to improve the quality of their product.

The large organizations are now investing large sums of money in testing equipment and personnel to maintain quality. They know that through quality control tests they can improve their product, improve working conditions, and increase their production. A recent article in a trade paper revealed that about 40 per cent of the average cotton spinner's time is spent in repairing end breakage. This figure was obtained from a breakdown time study of the number of yarns varying widely in a count in order to arrive at a representative figure. Of course a portion of this can be attributed to the quality of the cotton but the major portion would no doubt be attributed to lack of quality control in the various stages of manufacturing.

Naturally, any control work carried out in your plant which would reduce the end breakage on a spinning frame will result in increased production and of course increased profits. It is an established fact that the average workman prefers to handle a job where the running quality of the yarn is good. It has a direct bearing on his mental outlook and of course reflects in the quality of his work.

We are in the testing business, and as such act more or less as a Dr. Anthony for the trade. When the times are good, our defect analysis department is slack, but when things get tight in the market, we have a steady flow of the samples sent in for defect analysis. Of course it is the old army game of placing the blame on the other fellow and as an impartial laboratory, it is our duty to analyze the fabric or yarn and locate the source of the trouble. I would say that 75 per cent of our defect analysis tests can be attributed to the indifferent attitude of the manufacturer, as far as quality control is concerned.

You would be amazed at the results which we obtain on these defect tests. It is hard to realize any plant producing such inferior merchandise. We recently completed a job where the defective stretchy condition of the fabric was found to be due to abnormal variations in twist, the twist ranging from 15 to 25 turns per inch. This was not a case of mixed yarns. The variation occurred within the same end and was repeated in a number of swatches. Another test

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Anti-fume DE Paste is substantively absorbed by the material, and its protective effect persists after washing and dry cleaning. When properly used, it provides a valuable new aid for the acetate rayon dyer. Our technical personnel are cooperating with those interested in the use of this product.

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determine the cause of the stretched condition revealed a variation of 15 per cent in the percentage of rayon in the various yarns. We often find yarn sizes falling away beyond the five per cent tolerance, resulting of course in defective merchandise.

The twist problem is also a frequent source of trouble and when the twist range does not fall in five per cent tolerance bracket, the spinner is put on the spot.

The use of mixed lots of rayon is another common cause of complaint. Such defects are inherent defects and are not usually visible until the yarn or fabric has been dyed. It is a well known fact that mixed lots of rayon will have a different affinity for dyestuffs. Thus, it is imperative that a close control be maintained of various lots of rayon during processing.

We recently checked a fabric with a filling made up of cotton, wool and viscose rayon. In two sections the yarn contained only cotton and viscose rayon. There was no wool found to be present in these sections. Incidentally, this condition was found in numerous swatches received over a two-month period. This mill spins its own yarn so it was apparently another case of a lack of proper control within the plant. The question of appearance is an item which is easily checked by the various mills yet it is surprising to see the condition of some of the yarns received in our laboratory. It is a simple problem to prepare mirror cards of your yarn and compare them with the photographic standard of the American Society of Testing Materials. These photographs show the grades of yarn from A to D where A is the highest grade, and the others are progressively low. These grades apply to several groups of yarn numbers of each of which there is a separate set of standards. Of course we run into one or two now and then where we can blame the weaver or dyer.

The tolerances and tests which we use in our laboratory are available to the trade. The American Society for Testing Materials issues a very fine booklet covering testing procedures and tolerances. There is excellent testing material, such as the Saco-Lowell sliver tester, lap meter, and numerous twist counters, strength machines, etc., available to assist the trade in controlling its products. In spite of all this assistance, which is available, we still have mills producing very inferior products.

In the olden days if your father or grandfather was a good superintendent, you, in turn, became a good superintendent, as it was the custom of the day to pass on trade secrets to the son that would one day take over the plant. This procedure, of course, has been abandoned and today the successful superintendent or plant manager watches his product and strives to obtain new means to better the quality of his product. Now that we have changed from a sellers' market to a buyers' market, the progressive manager knows that he is in for trouble if he ships defective merchandise. The buyer is the judge today and in the present market he is forced to demand quality. If the quality of the product which he is purchasing is not consistent, he will soon seek a new source of supply.

This quality item is being brought to a head by the consumer. She has suffered for years, accepting anything the trade had to offer. Her attitude has changed entirely and as she is now in the driver's seat, she demands quality merchandise. This demand is passed down the line and winds up in the mill man's lap. The manufacturer must set up

plants to improve the quality of his product or face the possibility of losing a large share of his customers.

If standard service like the quality control item is one that can be readily licked by the average mill, it means turning over this work to a responsible party who is in a position to supervise the testing, and of course in a position to interpret the result. This individual should have no connection with the various departments that would influence his work. He should be given complete control and sufficient authority to see that his suggestions are placed in operation.

It is not a costly proposition for as a plan gets into operation the mill manager will find that his increased production of a better grade product will more than compensate him for his efforts. If you set up a quality controlling program or if you have such a program in operation, we caution you to see that proper supervision is maintained, to assure yourself of reaping the benefits that go hand in hand with a real quality control testing program. Quality control testing is a broad term and the results are, of course, governed entirely by the time, efforts and planning behind such a program.

As most of you know, United States Testing Co., Inc., is a commercial laboratory which was organized in 1880 to assist the silk business. Since that time it has expanded so that today it covers all phases of testing. We maintain branches in the principal cities and our reports are accepted as authentic and unbiased by all phases of industry. Our main laboratory is located in Hoboken, N. J., where we own and maintain a five-story building, practically a city block in length. In addition to our physical control, chemical control, microscopic control laboratories, this building houses all types of weird and eccentric machines which are used by our technicians in determining the comparative merits of the products of American manufacturers.

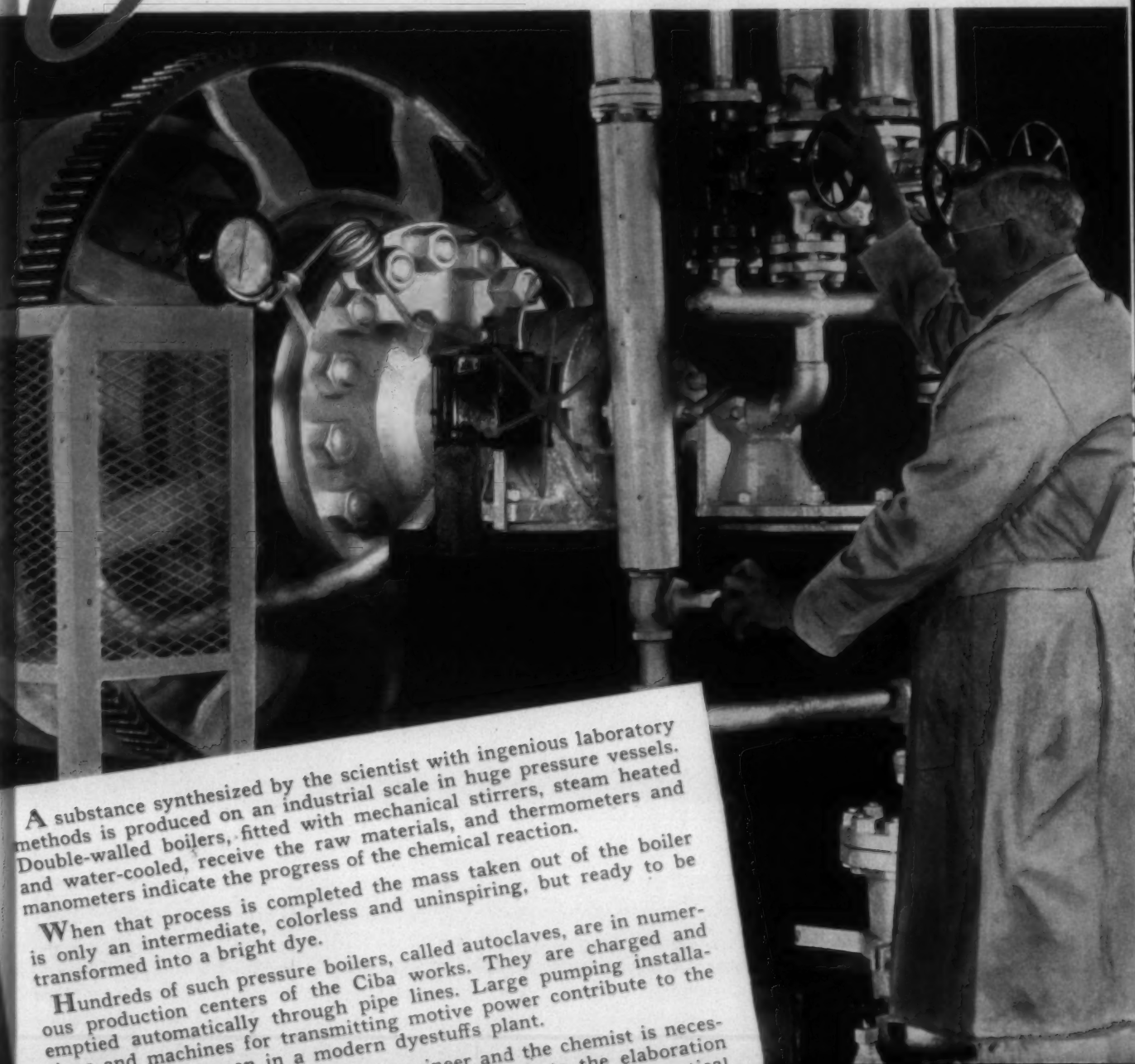
A number of years ago, we opened up a Southern office in Greensboro. This particular laboratory was engaged principally in the testing of the raw and thrown silk for the hosiery trade. In addition, of course, a fair amount of general testing work was received from the trade in an area. We maintained this office until the early stages of the war when the combination of the silk freeze and the draft left us with very little work and no personnel. We have given serious thought to the reopening of a Southern branch, and we finally decided on one in the Charlotte or Gastonia area. At the present time we have a laboratory in operation at Pharr Worsted Mills in McAdenville. This is typical of many of the installations which we make throughout the country and is the opening step in our setting up of a Southern branch. This particular laboratory is at the present time set up to conduct practically all types of physical controlling tests required.

Discussion

MR. A.: I'd like to ask a question—are you called upon to designate the standards of yarn, quality standards as set up by the United States Department of Agriculture? I believe there are three or four grades. Do you have to arbitrate on that?

MR. DONOHUE: I have never run into it myself. I don't know whether they do in the main office or not. I haven't in Philadelphia. One thing we would do in Philadelphia—of course here you have the cotton trade—but there a good many clients produce worsted (*Continued on Page 56*)

Ciba DYESTUFF GLIMPSES



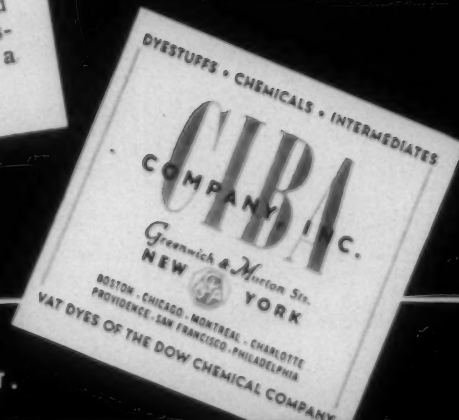
A substance synthesized by the scientist with ingenious laboratory methods is produced on an industrial scale in huge pressure vessels. Double-walled boilers, fitted with mechanical stirrers, steam heated and water-cooled, receive the raw materials, and thermometers and manometers indicate the progress of the chemical reaction.

When that process is completed the mass taken out of the boiler is only an intermediate, colorless and uninspiring, but ready to be transformed into a bright dye.

Hundreds of such pressure boilers, called autoclaves, are in numerous production centers of the Ciba works. They are charged and emptied automatically through pipe lines. Large pumping installations and machines for transmitting motive power contribute to the complex picture seen in a modern dyestuffs plant.

Close collaboration between the engineer and the chemist is necessary, as chemical discoveries frequently necessitate the elaboration of absolutely new techniques before they can be utilized in a practical manner. Consequently, new methods of production have to be devised from time to time in the dyestuffs factory and obsolete methods discarded. There is hardly an industrial enterprise so incessantly in a stage of development as a large chemical concern.

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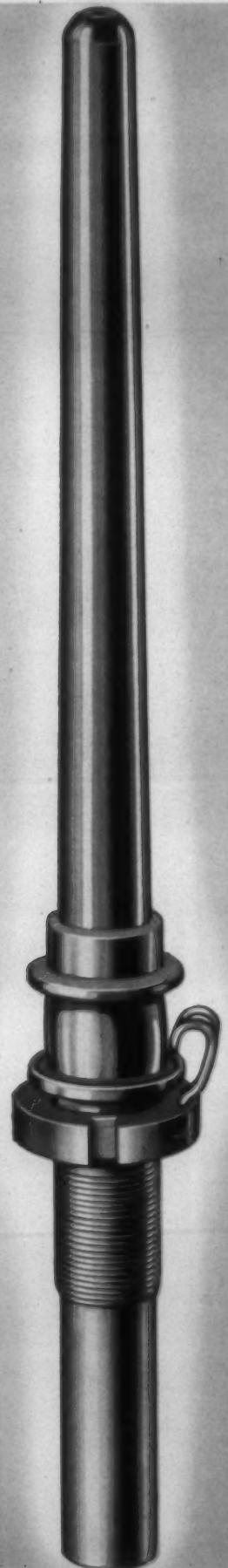
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Textile Union Activity Enters The Picture

By LEO SONDEREGGER

WHY did Colonial Mills, Inc., of New York City, sell for \$850,000 a North Carolina cotton mill and mill village that would cost at least three times that much to build under present conditions? Although the corporation will not acknowledge it, there is strong evidence that the plant was dropped like a hot potato because of unusually vigorous union activity in nearby textile mills.

That is not good news to M. T. Stevens and Sons Co. of North Andover, Mass., whose Peace Dale (R. I.) worsted operations are being moved into the North Carolina mill. One bait the South has to offer New England industrialists is the prospect of less labor trouble, and there is good reason to believe the Stevens people struck at that bait.

The company, which operates woolen and worsted mills in four New England States, has owned the Peace Dale mills in South Kingstown since 1918. The deal whereby the North Carolina mill changed hands was a piece of luck for this New England outfit and its parent firm, J. P. Stevens and Co. of New York.

The Stevens people had been looking for a mill where they could profitably conduct worsted operations which had been running below par for several years at the mill in Peace Dale. The North Carolina plant, Hannah Pickett No. 2 just outside Rockingham, appeared to be exactly what they wanted.

Built for Streamlined Production

The Rockingham mill is a steel and brick building erected in 1923-24. It is a fairly large mill—243,936 square feet of floor space—all under one roof, built to permit streamlined production of fabrics. It has ample area to handle large units of the most modern textile machinery. All these things are in marked contrast to the old, inefficient buildings at Peace Dale.

When Robbins Cloth Mills, a subsidiary of Colonial Mills, took over the Hannah Pickett No. 2 in the spring of 1946, the management seemed to be well satisfied with the acquisition. Plans were made to build a \$100,000 extension and to install rayon machinery in place of cotton machinery then in operation. Materials were ordered, and the extension was begun.

Meanwhile, however, something else was happening. The Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) had begun its Operation Dixie, dedicated to organization of the textile industry in the South. And Rockingham became one of the principal battlegrounds of Operation Dixie. Last August, the C. I. O. lost elections by heavy majorities in the Hannah Pickett mill and two others operated by Pee Dee Mfg. Co. But early this year the Pee Dee workers reversed themselves, after months of union pressure, and voted almost as strongly for the union as they previously had voted against it.

Colonial Mills promptly lost interest in developing its Hannah Pickett property. Work on the extension at one end of the mill was abandoned; brick walls were left half-built, and today the rough pine scaffolding still stands along the walls as it was when the bricklayers went home. Colonial Mills went looking for a buyer, and the deal with Stevens was the result.

The Stevens people got the mill building, a good-sized piece of real estate and some 150 mill village houses, all for \$850,000. Colonial sold its cotton machinery for enough more so that it made a "small profit," as an official says, over the original total purchase of \$1,266,000. Colonial Mills officials explain that the Hannah Pickett plant was the corporation's only cotton mill; the firm ordinarily produces rayon fabrics. They say that they simply decided it would be better to take a profit on the mill and build another than it would be to convert the present mill for production of rayons.

Company spokesmen apparently are quite sincere when they assert that labor trouble did not force them to sell the mill. They can say that in all honesty, because the workers at Hannah Pickett No. 2 have shown greater resistance to the union than most other working forces in the Rockingham area.

Labor "Climate" Unhealthy

Nevertheless, the labor "climate" in other nearby plants must have exercised a strong influence on their decision. Top management men have said, although not for quotation, that their company was "scared out" by unfavorable elections in other mills. From (Continued on Page 60)

UTILITIES — A Comparison

Take the case of Franklin Process Co., which has plants at Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn. Water costs nearly as much in Providence as it does in the Pennsylvania and Tennessee plants combined. Based on a typical year, the water used in the Providence plant costs \$12,929. At the rates prevailing in the other states the same amount of water would have cost \$10,250 in South Carolina, \$8,620 in Pennsylvania and \$6,601 in Tennessee. Each plant uses city water. Electricity consumed by the Providence plant in 1946 cost approximately \$27,450. The same number of kilowatts used in Pennsylvania would cost \$21,783, in South Carolina \$17,722 and in Tennessee \$12,959. The last figure reflects operation in an area supplied by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

—Textile Students Whose Fathers or Guardians Are Connected with the Industry (See Editorial on Page 40)—

34

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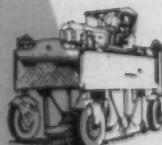
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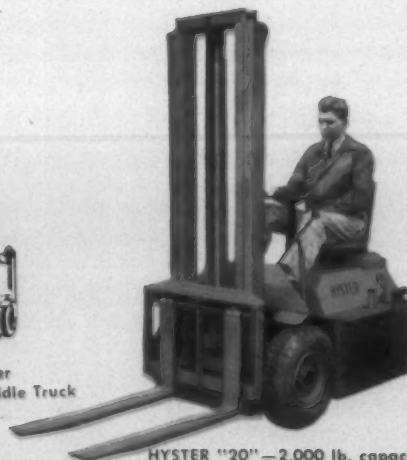
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Dyeing and Finishing

A Practical Microbiological Laboratory

By FRANCIS TRIPP, B.S., M.S., Ch.E., Head of Chemistry Department, New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Institute

DURING the years of the war, the author was called upon to set up a microbiological laboratory to evaluate mildewproofing agents that were then being applied to textile fabrics. Due to the shortage of laboratory equipment, and to priorities and uncertainties in deliveries, it became necessary to make substitutions for much of the unavailable equipment. Accordingly it then became necessary to make use of ordinary equipment found in practically all finishing plants. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to provide practical suggestions for establishing a microbiological laboratory by making use of readily available materials and with minimum purchases of equipment.

The results of microbiological tests conducted with the equipment described in this article was checked during research studies conducted by the A. A. T. C. C. research committees^{1, 2} and proved to be thoroughly reliable.

An ordinary laboratory type iron steamer used for steaming sample prints was converted into a sterilizer (Fig. 1). The steamer was made from an ordinary drain pipe 12 inches in diameter and 16 inches long. The pipe was threaded at both ends. An open flange about 19 inches outside diameter and one inch thick was tapped and attached to one end of the threaded pipe. Two hinges were attached to the flange. A circular iron plate 19 inches in diameter and one inch in thickness served as a door. This was secured to the flange by iron hinges. An asbestos gasket cemented to the door prevented leakage of steam during use. Ten one-inch holes were drilled at equal intervals around the outer circumference of the door and through the flange. Iron bolts were inserted through these holes prior to sterilization in order to seal the chamber.

The sterilizer was sealed at the opposite end by attaching a closed metal flange. A hole was drilled and tapped at the exact center of the back flange. A pipe led from this hole to a steam gauge so that the pressure on the interior of the sterilizer could be determined. Constant pressure was maintained within the interior of the sterilizer by means of an adjustable valve placed in the steam line.

The steam was led into the sterilizer through a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe which was tapped into a hole through the rear flange of the sterilizer. The steam was liberated into the interior of the sterilizer through perforated holes in a pipe that was bent circularly so as to conform with the inside circumference of the sterilizer. This coil was placed at the rear of the sterilizer and directly in front of the steam coil a perforated copper plate was placed. The plate was circular in shape and conformed to the internal diameter of the sterilizer.

A false bottom was provided for the interior of the sterilizer by making a wooden frame 16 inches long and ten inches wide to which was tacked some galvanized $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mesh wire. This bottom was necessary in order to hold erect the square flint bottles used in the actual microbiological tests. A specially constructed rectangular shaped trough, about six inches by 12 inches and two inches deep, of galvanized sheet iron was made for collecting the condensed water which flowed from the open end of the sterilizer prior to and after the sterilization of the bottles. This trough was secured to the front of the bench on which the sterilizer was bolted. An iron pipe was soldered into the center of the bottom of the trough through which the condensed water was conducted to a drain. The sterilizer was fastened to a heavy wooden bench by means of angle irons bolted to the rear flange and to the bench. A sterilizer with the dimensions mentioned above is capable of holding 18 flint square bottles of the usual size employed in microbiological tests.

A wooden cabinet about four feet long, two feet deep and three feet high was converted into an incubator (Fig. 2) by insulating it on the outside with tar paper. Three wooden shelves were placed at convenient levels in the cabinet and served to hold the cultures and the flint square bottles employed in the routine tests.

The source of heat to maintain a constant temperature within the incubator was provided by a series of electric light bulbs. A 100-watt bulb provided a constant source of heat, while three 100-watt bulbs arranged in parallel and controlled by a De Khotinsky thermoregulator served to maintain constant temperature. The thermoregulator was installed at the top central section on the back of the incubator. Two ordinary laboratory type thermometers were suspended through holes in the shelf of the incubator and served as a means of checking the temperature. The humidity was maintained by placing two six-inch evaporating dishes filled with water in the bottom of the incubator. Wicks made of osnaburg cloth, about two inches wide, suspended from the lower shelf into the water in the evaporating dishes, proved valuable aids in effecting a constant humidity. Two wooden doors opening from the center outward provided access to the incubator. The doors were lined at the edges with thin strips of felt, in order to provide the desired insulation.

The 1946 *Year Book* of the A. A. T. C. C.³ now recommends that the five standard test specimens of the fabric shall be leached for 24 hours at a rate of ten liters per hour, the temperature of the water being adjusted to 30°-1°



mused the Soap Sleuth, puffing on his meerschaum. "I was working on a new soap in my 31st Street laboratory, when suddenly I heard . . .



"... a violent rapping on my door! A mill manager hurried into my office, moaning about strange blotches, streaks and stains! I rushed over to search for clues . . .



"I had never seen a more modern mill. The sequence of operations was about perfect. But one look through my trusty glass showed the trouble. 'Sir', I said, 'You need *Armour's Texscour*, the low-titer, red oil base soap!'



"You see, *TEXSCOUR*, the 8-12° titer flake soap, was the answer in this case. *TEXSCOUR* really penetrates . . . assures complete removal of oils, dirt, and waxes from all textile fibers! That mill manager now gets his scouring jobs done right. Re-runs and do-overs are a thing of the past! Incidentally, *TEXSCOUR* is but one of a number of soaps made by Armour for the textile industry. I'm always glad to recommend the soap best suited to the specialized needs of any textile mill."



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Armour and Company, 1355 W. 31st., Chicago 9, Ill.

C. It was found that a practical setup for leaching could be provided by employing a 20-liter aspirator bottle set in a sink and provided with a combination of glass tubing and rubber tubing leading from the lower opening of the aspirator bottle into a one liter beaker situated about three feet below the aspirator bottle. The rate of flow of the water used for leaching was controlled by Hoffman clamps. The temperature of the water can be controlled by a De Khotinsky mercury thermoregulator inserted into the aspirator bottle. A constant supply of water from a faucet, flowing into the bottle, serves to maintain the volume necessary for leaching during a 24-hour period.



Fig. 1—Sterilizer

It was found that by placing a large storage tank of water in a room, where the desired temperature could be maintained, little change in temperature of the water was experienced over a long period of time. Several outlets leading from the tank to beakers made it possible to leach many samples at the same time without employing aspirator bottles or thermoregulators. The beakers were set in a metal trough which was provided with a drain so as to carry away the excess water during the leaching period. The samples to be leached were suspended from circularly-bent glass rods, one end of which was hooked over the top edge of the one-liter beakers. Such an arrangement for leaching will be found practical in a finishing plant where many types of metal or wooden storage tanks are most always available.

A careful check should be maintained on the pH of the leaching water and the supply in the large storage tank maintained at pH 7 for the leaching operation. The samples of cloth to be used in the microbiological tests should be cut six by 1½ inches with the long dimension parallel to the warp. Before inoculation the samples are ravelled to exactly one inch in width according to the A. A. T. C. C. Tentative Test Method³.

A simple device for obtaining the five replicate strips of fabric necessary for each test was devised by cutting a heavy piece of cardboard or metal 18 by 7½ inches and cutting the metal so that joined sections six by 1½ inches are obtained with the top of each successive section three inches below that of the six by 1½-inch segment to its left. When this device is placed on the cloth with the long dimension parallel to the warp, five replicate staggered samples can be easily traced on the cloth with a minimum of ease.

The flint square bottles used as culture chambers may be secured from any chemical supply house. The bottles should be about 2½ inches square and six inches high. The caps of the bottles were removed and a hole about one centimeter in diameter drilled through the metal cap and the cap liner. A circular piece of Fiberglas cut to the size of the cap liner is inserted between the liner and the metal cap. Formulae for preparing the various culture mediums and details for conducting microbiological tests may be found in the 1946 *Year Book* of the A. A. T. C. C.³

Inasmuch as more than the one tube of culture usually purchased is needed, a bank of pure cultures should be maintained in the laboratory. The bank can be started by filling 24 test tubes about one fourth full of culture medium of the composition recommended for each particular fungi. The tubes are capped with cotton plugs and sterilized for 20 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. After the tubes are removed from the sterilizer and, while still in liquid form, they are layed horizontally on a table with the end of the tube nearest the cotton plug resting on a piece of wood about ¼-inch high. A slant is formed in this manner after the medium has solidified. If it is necessary to maintain the fungi on filter paper, this can be accomplished by cutting strips of filter paper 2½ by ½-inch and sterilizing in a flint square bottle for one hour at 15 pounds pressure.

A strip of the sterile filter paper can then be placed over the hardened agar slant in each test tube with the aid of a pair of sterile forceps. A small portion of the pure culture is transferred to each agar slant and spread well over the surface with a sterilized inoculation needle. The tube is then plugged with cotton and flamed. Incubation is carried on for 14 days at 28° C to 30° C. Some microbiologists recommend that the cultures then be stored in a refrigerator and transferred to new slants every four to six months.



Fig. 2—Incubator.

A small metal oven with a glass front similar to the type that can be placed over an iron plate and heated by gas proved suitable for sterilization of glassware and needles. A hole was punched in the top of the oven and a high temperature thermometer inserted in order to observe the conditions within. Metal ovens of this type may be purchased at most hardware stores for prices varying from three to seven dollars.

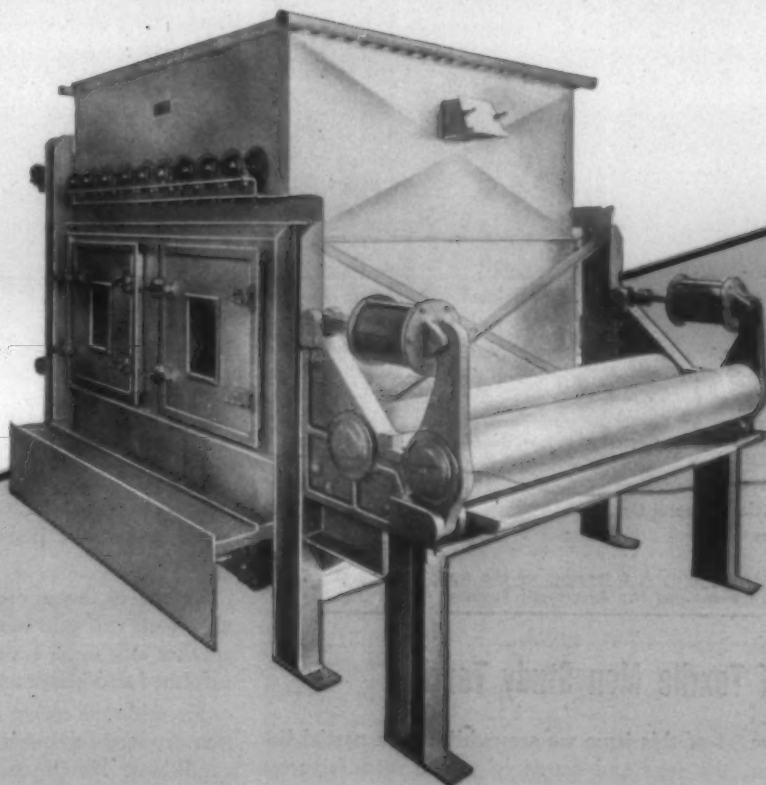
It is necessary to provide for conditioning room where the specimens of fabric may be (Continued on Page 61)

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Sons Of Textile Men Study Textiles

On Page 34 of this issue we are publishing a partial list of students, the sons and wards of textile manufacturers or men who are affiliated with the textile industry, who attended the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College during the last college year. An equally interesting list could have been published for the schools of textiles at Clemson College and Georgia Tech but we did not have their lists.

It is interesting to note that the parents of some of the students are mill presidents or managers of large textile corporations while the parents of others are "employees" which title included weavers and in one case the father is a doffer.

In this democracy of ours the position of a man's father means nothing and it is very probable that the son of the doffer or the son of one of the weavers will go just as far, or further, than the sons of the mill presidents.

There is something fine about a weaver or a doffer who will sacrifice and save enough from his moderate income to give his son an education equal to that which can be obtained by the mill president's son.

There is no better heritage of blood than that of the Anglo-Saxon mill employees of the South, in fact, their ancestry is exactly the same as that of most mill presidents and managers.

We did not publish the list of textile students and their parents for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that the parents range from mill president to doffer. To us the list is interesting from the fact that it shows that the textile industry has become sold upon the idea that a textile education is important for the young man who expects to succeed in the textile industry.

When we began publishing TEXTILE BULLETIN in 1911, very few mills would consider a textile school graduate for

any position, in fact, the few men who were textile school graduates found it very difficult to secure a job in a mill. Twenty-five years ago, textile school graduates were still unpopular but a few had made good in mill positions and there was a somewhat better feeling towards them.

Today we seldom receive an inquiry for a man to fill a mill position, even as an overseer or a second hand, without it being stated that a textile school graduate is desired.

We believe that it will be interesting to read the list of the mill men who sent their sons to the School of Textiles at N. C. State College. Due to the fact that a system of records, which is now used, was not in existence last year, it is not a complete list.

A similar list from Clemson College or Georgia Tech would be equally interesting but we used, as our illustration, the only list we had.

Much Puzzled

Several weeks ago the Catholic Committee of the South held a meeting at Charlotte, N. C., and one of the civic clubs invited the Bishop of New Orleans to be its guest speaker.

We heard that address and most of the members of that civic club will join in saying that seldom have we heard a speaker talk upon a subject about which he was so poorly informed and whose assertions had such small basis of facts.

He said that cotton mill employees in the Charlotte section received such small wages that they lived in deplorable conditions. He also stated that the farmers in North Carolina received such a small income from their efforts that they lived in abject poverty.

It was very evident to the audience that if the Bishop of New Orleans had been asked to name the wage scales in Southern textile mills he would have been forced to admit his ignorance.

After making many statements based upon misinformation which had been furnished him by some one, the bishop asserted that the South had to accept unionization or else the same conditions would exist in the South as under Hitler in Germany.

The group which the bishop was addressing was composed of many of the leading business and professional men of Charlotte and they knew the wages now paid by textile mills and also the living conditions of the farmers.

They marveled that a man from New Orleans, La., even though he be a bishop of the Catholic Church, would stand before them and make statements about local conditions without first making an investigation and without knowing that his information was accurate.

Following the meeting of the Catholic Committee of the South, the Rev. George C. Higgins, writing in the *North Carolina Catholic* of Oct. 10, 1947, said:

The Catholic clergy of the South and their bishops are in favor of unionism, which is good news for the unions and even better news for the region as a whole. For unless the growth of unionism in the South keeps pace with the growth of industry, the South is headed for trouble.

It is headed for low wages and inadequate purchasing power, from which, as a non-industrialized region, it has already suffered so grievously. It is headed for industrial strife and class conflict. It is headed eventually for a supermilitant type of unionism which will make the inhabitants of the region wish that they had co-op-

erated more generously with the reasonable organs are working in the South in such unprecedented

But none of these misfortunes is going to befall if the Catholic priests of the region can help it. encourage the growth of responsible unionism as a social and economic reconstruction of a region which President Roosevelt referred to—without being contradicted South—as the "nation's economic problem number one." tend to encourage also the growth of farmers' co-operatives credit unions and other tested solutions to the rural problem of the area.

All of the above puzzles us greatly and we do not understand the sudden alignment of the Catholics of the South with the C. I. O., which is actively associated with religious Communists.

We do know that insidious forces have invaded the Methodist Church in the South and also some strength in the Presbyterian Church, but we had never expected the Catholic Church to take any such position.

Bishop Oxnam of the Methodist Church has made practice to affiliate with ultra-radical groups and seems to have little hesitation about making statements which are questionable and which he could not substantiate if called upon to offer proof.

The notorious Federal Council of Churches has deservedly earned the contempt of a large percentage of the church people of the South and is today far more of a propaganda agency than a representative religious organization.

The Catholic Committee for the South seems to be following in the footsteps of the Federal Council of Churches.

Communists Not Banned By Taft-Hartley Law

The Taft-Hartley Law does not ban Communists from unions. It does say that unless union officials swear in writing that they are not Communists, the union loses its rights under the law.

The anti-Communist provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law are intended to prevent Communists from becoming dominant factors in labor unions and from having the power to use unions to promote Communistic aims and activities.

Typical C. I. O. Tactics

Van A. Bittner, director of the C. I. O. Organizing Committee in the South, told delegates at the annual C. I. O. convention, held recently at Boston, Mass., that 300,000 members have been organized in the South.

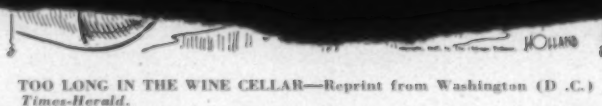
The delegates, of course, knew that Van Bittner was not telling the truth, but since when have the C. I. O. racketeers ever had any regard for truth?

Van Bittner also said:

For every man beaten up in organizing work, we will add 20,000 members.

That statement was intended as propaganda and to convey the impression that C. I. O. organizers were being beaten up by representatives of the management of Southern mills.

About 10 p. m. on Wednesday, Sept. 10, Donald W. Hunt of Richmond, Va., field representative of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers,



TOO LONG IN THE WINE CELLAR—Reprint from Washington (D. C.) Times-Herald.

ers, reported to the Charlotte, N. C., city police that he had been attacked just after he had gotten into his car in front of the Five Point Soda Shop on West Trade Street in Charlotte, that he had been knocked senseless, that his hotel room key had been stolen along with a contract with a Virginia mill and a schedule of paper mill wages. An hour later he also reported that his hotel room had been entered and ransacked.

The police could find no bruises or wounds except a slight head wound which looked like a pin scratch and the operator of the soda shop reported that he followed Hunt out of the shop in five minutes and that he heard no commotion nor was there any car parked nearby.

After an investigation Chief Frank N. Littlejohn of the Charlotte police declared that he was convinced that the story was a hoax.

A Charlotte newspaper said:

Chief Littlejohn said that a thorough investigation was made of the reported attack and that he is now convinced that the story was a fabrication and the incident a hoax, trumped up for propaganda purposes.

Van A. Bittner's statement to the C. I. O. convention at Boston, Mass., was like the Donald W. Hunt story in Charlotte, a hoax intended for propaganda purposes. It was about on a par with his statement that the C. I. O. had added 300,000 members in the South.

Van A. Bittner and Donald W. Hunt are in the union organizing racket for "profit" and we do not know that they can be blamed for playing the game along the lines which will produce the largest amount of profit through the collection of union dues.

We cannot condone lying as a means of increasing profits but it appears that no one in the C. I. O. ranks objects to such a practice.

Mills at Greenville, S. C., which employs 1,000 persons, will have a new weave room, rest rooms, smoking rooms and new equipment. The Seminole Mill employs about 800 persons and at this plant showers and lockers are being provided for all employees, and a new picker room, a new two-story addition and additional warehousing are being constructed. Fluorescent lighting, Kalman-finished concrete floors, washed air systems and generally improved facilities are a part of the construction program at both plants.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Gaffney Mfg. Co. announced Oct. 8 that the National Labor Relations Board had upheld a regional director's dismissal of unfair labor charges filed by the Textile Workers Union of America against the company during a 22-month strike at the plant. The strike lasted from September, 1945, until July, 1947, when T. W. U. A. formally withdrew from the struggle.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Pee Dee Mills, Inc., has been sold to a Greek syndicate headed by D. C. Georgopoulos of Athens, Greece, for an estimated \$1,500,000. The transaction was completed recently with the purchase of the interest owned by M. M. Clairmont, president and treasurer of the mills. Earlier the syndicate had purchased the two-thirds interest owned by Golding Bros. Co., Inc. A new company, Pee Dee Textile Co., has been formed to take over the property.

OPELIKA, ALA.—With a capacity of one and a quarter million yards of fabric a week, the new bleaching, dyeing and finishing plant of Pepperell Mfg. Co. recently was placed in full operation. W. T. Kennedy is manager of the new plant and is assisted by F. F. McCard, bleaching and mercerizing; G. W. Reynolds, finishing and sanforizing; R. W. Price, dyeing, and C. B. Ray, laboratory.

CHERAW, S. C.—Cheraw Weaving Mill, Inc., recently was chartered to manufacture, weave and process textiles. The new plant will have 168 looms on rayon goods. Frederick E. M. Ballon is president of the firm and W. D. Rohe has been named local manager.

GREENSBORO, GA.—A plant to make worsted yarns has been constructed here by the newly-organized Brook Mfg. Co. and is expected to begin operating about Dec. 1. Ma-

is now being installed in the new building and the mill will begin operations with 1,000 spindles. H. E. and R. H. Brook, brothers, are partners in the new mill.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Steel work on the spinning division of the new Rock Hill plant of Celanese Corp. of America has been completed. Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., general contractors for the \$40,000,000 project, reported that brick siding was already to the fourth level when steel was completed and is now finished to the roof. Work is progressing on or ahead of schedule on the units of the project, it is reported.

CARROLLTON, GA.—Ben T. Comer of Atlanta has purchased Caroline Mills, 6,164-spindle carded yarn plant capitalized at \$100,000.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Associated Spinners, Inc., of New York City has purchased a unit of the industrial factory project here and will spin worsted yarns on the American system, utilizing machinery which has just been delivered to Associated Spinners by Whitin Machine Works and is now being erected in the new plant. Milton F. Tager of New York, president, will be in charge of active management of the plant and he and his family will make their home in Gastonia.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Revolution Cotton Mills, the only unit of the Cone textile group left out of the reorganized Proximity Mfg. Co. two years ago, will be combined with the latter company into a new corporation if stockholders of the two firms agree. The new combine would be known as Cone Mills Corp., operating 475,000 spindles and 14,000 looms and encompassing 15 spinning and weaving plants and two finishing units. If approved, the move will become effective as of Jan. 1. Proximity directors already have elected Marion W. Heiss, president of Revolution, a Proximity vice-president. The plan proposes no changes in operation or management of the various units, and no new capitalization.

SENECA, S. C.—A five-story addition to the Seneca Division of Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., recently has been completed more than doubling the spinning and weaving capacity of the plant. Additional new facilities, completed by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., include new office space, large warehouse additions and employee housing.

Celanese Corp. Opens New Laboratories

The Celanese Corp. of America formally opened its new central research laboratories at Summit, N. J., Sept. 22, with nearly 300 scientists, textile and plastic trade representatives, educators and representatives of the press in attendance. The party toured the new 140-room building and at a short meeting following the tour heard George Schneider, vice-president and technical director of Celanese, trace the history and growth of the company's research.

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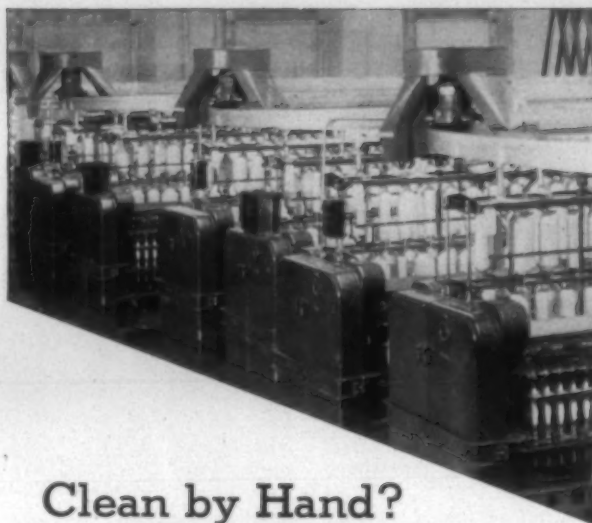
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Lint and fly are blown away before they have a chance to collect and to be spun into the yarn.

Hand cleaning, done as often or as regularly, might be better. But what spinner would want to fan a bunch of frames by hand fifteen or twenty times an hour? Or who would want her to?

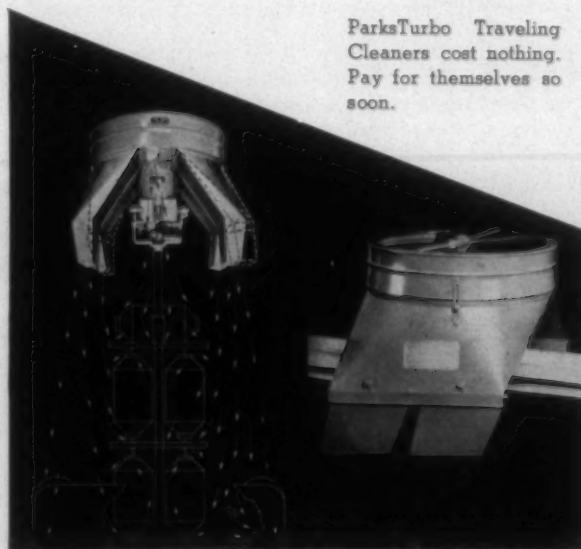
ParksTurbo Traveling Cleaners take the drudgery out of spinners' work—and earn their keep besides.

Parks-Cramer Company

Fitchburg, Mass.

Charlotte, N. C.

ParksTurbo Traveling Cleaners cost nothing. Pay for themselves as soon.



PERSONAL NEWS

T. L. Ellis, formerly with Startex Mills at Tucapau, S. C., has joined Calvine Cotton Mills, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., as overseer of spinning. The plant is the former Calvine Mills purchased from Textron - Southern, Inc., by Leading Embroidery Co.

Donald W. Barnes has resigned as assistant treasurer and resident manager of Cedartown (Ga.) Textiles, Inc., and Macon (Ga.) Textiles, Inc., units of Uxbridge Worsted Co. of Boston, Mass. A. F. Durkee, formerly assistant resident manager at the Macon unit, has been named assistant treasurer of both Georgia firms and resident manager of the Macon unit. Peter Doonan will be resident manager of the Cedartown unit.

Walter Lynch has been appointed superintendent of Sellers Mfg. Co. at Saxapahaw, N. C.

Fred Broyhill has left the Victory and Winget units of Textiles, Inc., at Gastonia, N. C., to become superintendent of the Royal Cotton Mills at Wake Forest, N. C.

Fred T. Lawson, who recently resigned his position with the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C., has become superintendent of the Robbins (N. C.) Cloth Mill.

William H. White has resigned as superintendent of the Ladlassie Plant of Textron Southern, Inc., at Anderson, S. C., and succeeded R. W. McCrary as superintendent of Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

M. D. Holmes has succeeded J. C. Holt as superintendent of Quitman (Ga.) Mills, Inc.

B. W. Bingham, for the past year general superintendent of Brookwood Mills at Taylorsville, N. C., has resigned from that position to become general superintendent of Algodon Mfg. Co. Mills Nos. 1 and 2 at Bessemer City, N. C. He also was formerly general superintendent of Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

Fred L. Still, general manager of Smitherman Cotton Mills, Troy, N. C., was elected secretary-treasurer of the company at a recent meeting of stockholders and directors. W. L. Grimsley was named assistant secretary-treasurer and T. L. Maw was appointed plant superintendent.

Gordon H. Campbell of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Edith Honold of New Orleans, La., have joined the staff of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., to work in the organic and physical chemistry

divisions, respectively. Mr. Campbell formerly was chief chemist at Kenwood Mills and Miss Honold was connected with the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

David B. Hill has been appointed district field engineer in the Atlanta, Ga., office of Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Previously he had been an application engineer in the company's conveyor division at Milwaukee.

Herman Bogaty, physical chemist, formerly with the textile and paper divisions of the National Bureau of Standards; Richard W. Mattson, mechanical engineer, formerly with the Engineering and Research Corp., Riverdale, Md.; and Ruth Kirkwood, laboratory technician, a graduate in chemistry of Mary Washington College, University of Virginia, recently joined the staff of Harris Research Laboratories, Washington, D. C.

Edward C. Harrington, who has been in charge of advertising Du Pont yarns made by the viscose rayon process since 1929, has been made manager of the newly-formed advertising section of the firm's rayon department and will continue to have his headquarters at 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Walter E. Taylor, formerly connected with American Viscose Corp., has joined Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., New York, in the department for textile chemicals.

Karl H. Nonweiler of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed lubricants department manager for the Atlanta marketing division of Shell Oil Co., Inc. In this position he is responsible for the sales and distribution of Shell lubricating oils and greases throughout the Southeast.

John W. Solomon, former owner and manager of Marjon Fashions, Sylacauga, Ala., has been appointed general sales manager of the textile division of the United States Rubber Co. Previous to his ownership of Marjon Fashions, which he sold to Halamer Garment Co., he was a vice-president of Avondale Mills.

G. Lawson Ivie has been appointed general sales manager of Fieldcrest Mills, division of Marshall Field & Co., Inc., replacing R. T. Graham, who becomes manager of Fieldcrest Mills Chicago offices for domestics, home furnishings and Karastan rugs. Personnel changes recently announced in the Spray, N. C., Fieldcrest plant include appointment of Hugh T. Bundy, head of the cost department for several years, as

assistant manager of the blanket, sheeting, and finishing mills, bleaching and central warehouse, succeeding John P. Powell. . . . R. A. Harris, cost accountant for the rayon and woolen mills, as head of the cost department, succeeding Mr. Bundy. . . . and appointment of Frank T. Suttentfield as superintendent of the finishing mill and bleaching to succeed G. C. Truslow, who asked to be relieved of his administrative duties to devote his entire time to certain mechanical developments he is now working on.

W. Basil Hill, formerly associated with Goodyear Clearwater Mills at Atco, Ga., and Callaway Mills at LaGrange, Ga., has been appointed resident vice-president and general manager of Pomona Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C. Prior to accepting the Greensboro position Mr. Hill was assistant vice-president of Callaway's USEO Division.

James R. Henderson of Charlotte, N. C., has been named to the board of directors of Parks-Cramer Co. and appointed Southern sales manager for the firm, and Roy H. Todd has been named Charlotte manager of the company in charge of office, production and installation work. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Todd have been with Parks-Cramer many years and were appointed to fill vacancies caused by the recent deaths of W. B. Hodge and Maurice G. Townsend, both of whom were directors and vice-presidents of the company.

John A. Handy, Jr., has been appointed controller of Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. He was formerly assistant controller of Carborundum Co. of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Eugene C. Gwaltney, director of research and development at Saco-Lowell Shops, and Walter W. Gayle, who has been in charge of the company's sales in the South, were elected vice-presidents of the firm at a recent meeting of the board of directors.

Katharine McDiarmid of Fayetteville, N. C., has been appointed librarian of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

C. Foster Harry has been appointed vice-president in charge of manufacturing for Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I.

Robert M. Dowling, general manager of the Sanforized Division of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., has been elected a director of the Association of National Advertisers.

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For the Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

Sprayweld Method Is Announced By Metco

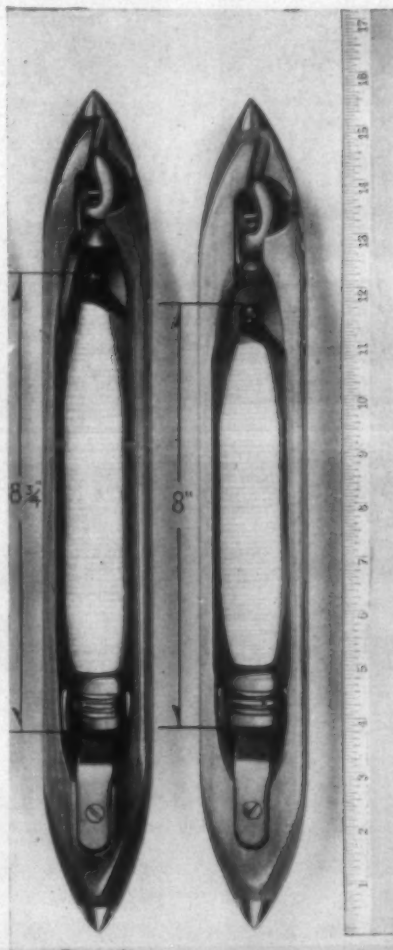
A new method for hard-facing by using a metallizing gun and Metco-Weld H, a "wire" composed of a powdered hard-facing alloy extruded with a plastic binder, is announced by Metallizing Engineering Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y. This Sprayweld method attains the previously difficult objective of applying smooth, uniform, relatively thin hard coatings, in a highly practical and inexpensive manner. During the spraying operation, the plastic binder is completely volatilized, and the deposit consists entirely of the metallic constituent. Subsequent fusing, with any fusing torch or with an attachment on a Metco metallizing gun, results in a coating alloyed to the base and physically and chemically identical to hard-facing of the same alloy applied by other methods.

The alloy used in Metco-Weld H is unique in many respects. It possesses excellent resistance to abrasion—will outwear hardened steel three to ten times for this type of service. It resists corrosion better than stainless steel under most of the conditions for which stainless is generally used. It combines a low melting point with a long range of plasticity (1850° to 2050° F.). It has high strength at red heat and exceptional resistance to oxidation. Bulletin 53 explaining the operation and advantages of the Sprayweld process is available upon request to Metallizing Engineering Co., Inc.

Southern Shuttles Offers New Type Of Shuttle

A new type of shuttle for modernizing old looms has been announced by the Southern Shuttles Division of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., following several years of extensive experimentation and research in laboratories and tests in mills. The design of the shuttle, known as the L. F. P. type, is said to have eliminated costly replacements of lay ends or new lays, lengthy changeover time, and shifting

of looms—all without increase in floor space and the elimination of leasing out rewarping. As shown in the comparative illustration, these advantages result from increased bobbin capacity with only a quarter-inch increase in shuttle length.



The shuttle was entirely redesigned from old standards; the tips had to harmonize with the shorter head, and in doing so Southern Shuttles discovered a means of inserting the tips without weakening the construction or working. Opening of the chamber is larger, the walls being thinner at the top but standard dimensions at the bottom, which increased the diameter of the filler capacity without resulting in weakness.

Lift Truck Specifications In Convenient File Form

A new comprehensive specification portfolio featuring illustrations, engineer's drawings, complete specifications and operating data on all models of Towmotor fork lift trucks and industrial tractors has just been published by Towmotor Corp., 1226 East 152nd Street, Cleveland 10, Ohio. The folder will prove of real value to anyone interested in the purchase of materials handling equipment, as it contains all necessary information in compact form for easy filing. The inside covers of the folder are used to illustrate a variety of interesting materials handling operations. A pocket on one side provides a neat file for a smaller, four-page folder containing condensed specifications on the various Towmotor models in addition to individual specification sheets containing more detailed information on each model. Copies of the new specification portfolio may be obtained from Towmotor Corp. or from any authorized sales and service representative.

Warner & Swasey Pin Drafter Covered In Circular

An eight-page circular describing its double-head intersecting pin drafter has been published by Warner & Swasey Co., 5701 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland 3, Ohio. Termed pin drafter to distinguish it from the heavy gill ordinarily employed in the combing industry and from the double can gill used as first operation of Bradford drawing, the Warner & Swasey unit is a modified version of a screw gill adapted to yarn processing. It is designed for drafting operations prior to roving on straight wool or blends of wool and cotton, wool and synthetic cut staple, and certain types of 100 per cent cut staple. The drafter is of the full intersecting type with three-roller draft system. It can handle either cam sliver or ball top and discharges to coiler cans. Constructed as a two-headed unit with self-contained motor drive, roller and ball bearings are applied to all principle

bearings on the machine for accuracy, maintenance of alignment and ease of operation.

The drafter is controlled entirely by regulating speed of the draft roll section through a change gear. Sufficient hold-back of the entering stock is obtained by means of weight rollers and condenser that are placed ahead of the entering side of the faller section. A three-button electrical switch (run, jog and stop) is provided at the four corners of the machine bed. All stop-motions and yardage counter are electrically operated. The main control panel is housed in a dust-tight box mounted in the machine frame. Flow of stock through the machine is from the can or ball creel through sliver guides to the combined feed and weighted stop rolls. It then passes through the front sliver guides to the splicing or conveyor belts. Stock then continues through the condenser to the faller section and on through the faller section to the draft rolls. From the draft rolls the stock goes through the folder and coiler head and is delivered into a rotating can.

Open-End V-Belting Now Comes In Reels

Plant engineers and other users now can buy open-end V-belting by the foot or yard in much the same manner as their wives purchase ribbon and dry goods. This method of merchandising V-belt material is announced by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., which is supplying the belting in reels of 450 to 550-foot lengths. Using special fasteners to splice the open ends, making an endless power-transmission belt, the V-belts thus can be formed to proper size for emergency use and special adaption. The fasteners are installed with specially-designed tools.

Goodyear is supplying open-end V-belting in standard top widths of 21 thirty-seconds, seven-eighths, and one and a quarter inches. The belt carcass comprises multiple layers of heavy, cross-woven fabric, designed for high power capacity and fastener-holding security. The protective cover was specially developed for maximum flexibility and external wear.

Cochrane Greensand Zeolite Softeners

Cochrane Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., has just brought up to date its existing data on the greensand zeolite soft-

Nothing saves like SERVICE

WITH QUALITY PRODUCTS

... Nor is anything as costly as lost production due to mechanical failures or inefficient machinery performance.

Service—prompt, efficient, dependable service with a complete line of sheet metal parts for preparatory machinery has been our business for almost twenty years.

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GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, Inc. GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

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In the Ringside Seats It's DARY!

Whether it's the boxer in the prize ring or the traveler on the ring rail, to those who know, performance counts.

That is one big reason why Dary Ring Travelers are the undisputed champions with mill men everywhere. There is a Dary traveler for every count or twist of yarn and every one is DARY PROCESSED for 100% performance. Get a ringside seat with DARY, the winner and still champion after 50 years of competition.

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JOHN H. O'NEILL, BOX 720, ATLANTA, GA.

H. REID LOCKMAN, BOX 515, SPARTANBURG, S. C.



ing process and its own zeolite softening equipment in a new 20-page manual. The need for water softening and the various available methods of treatment are reviewed. Applications to boiler feed, water-jacketed equipment, and processing in textile plants briefly are described. Three pages are devoted to the chemistry of the process, including the softening, backwashing, brining, rinsing and the complete regeneration process. Cutaway views aid in understanding the operation of the equipment. The use of multiple units is explained where the softening process cannot be interrupted for periodic regeneration. A great number of installation arrangements are shown by means of line diagrams, wash drawings, and actual installation photographs. Complete dimensions, weights and list prices are given in a two-page table. The last four pages are devoted to abbreviated descriptions of the Model B "package-unit" greensand zeolite softener specially adapted for treatment of relatively small quantities of water. Flow rates, dimension data and list prices are similarly given on this unit. Write Cochrane Corp., 17th

Street and Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia 32, Pa., for a copy of *Publication 4345*.

Maintenance Problems Are Discussed In Bulletin

The 15 most urgent building maintenance problems are illustrated and discussed in a colorful, informative folder, *15 Building Maintenance Problems*, that will prove of interest and value to every plant owner, engineer and maintenance man. Included in this practical guide are the solutions to such problems as leaky roofs, worn flashings and gutters, rough concrete and wood floors, concrete dust, spalled walls, loose pointing and many others. A free copy of the folder may be obtained on request to the Stonhard Co., 403 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 8, Pa.

Gurley Stiffness Tester Described In Bulletin

A bulletin describing the new Gurley motor-operated stiffness tester has been published by W. & L. E. Gurley



The Weaver's Friend

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★ Carries Weight Into the Fabric

★ Always Uniform

★ Boils Thin



THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY Columbus 15, Ohio

of Troy, N. Y., manufacturer of scientific instruments. The booklet illustrates how the stiffness tester can be applied in testing textiles, its range and capacity and the standard size samples used. Copies of the bulletin, No. 1430, are available on request to W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y.

Magnetic Separator Use In Textiles Is Described

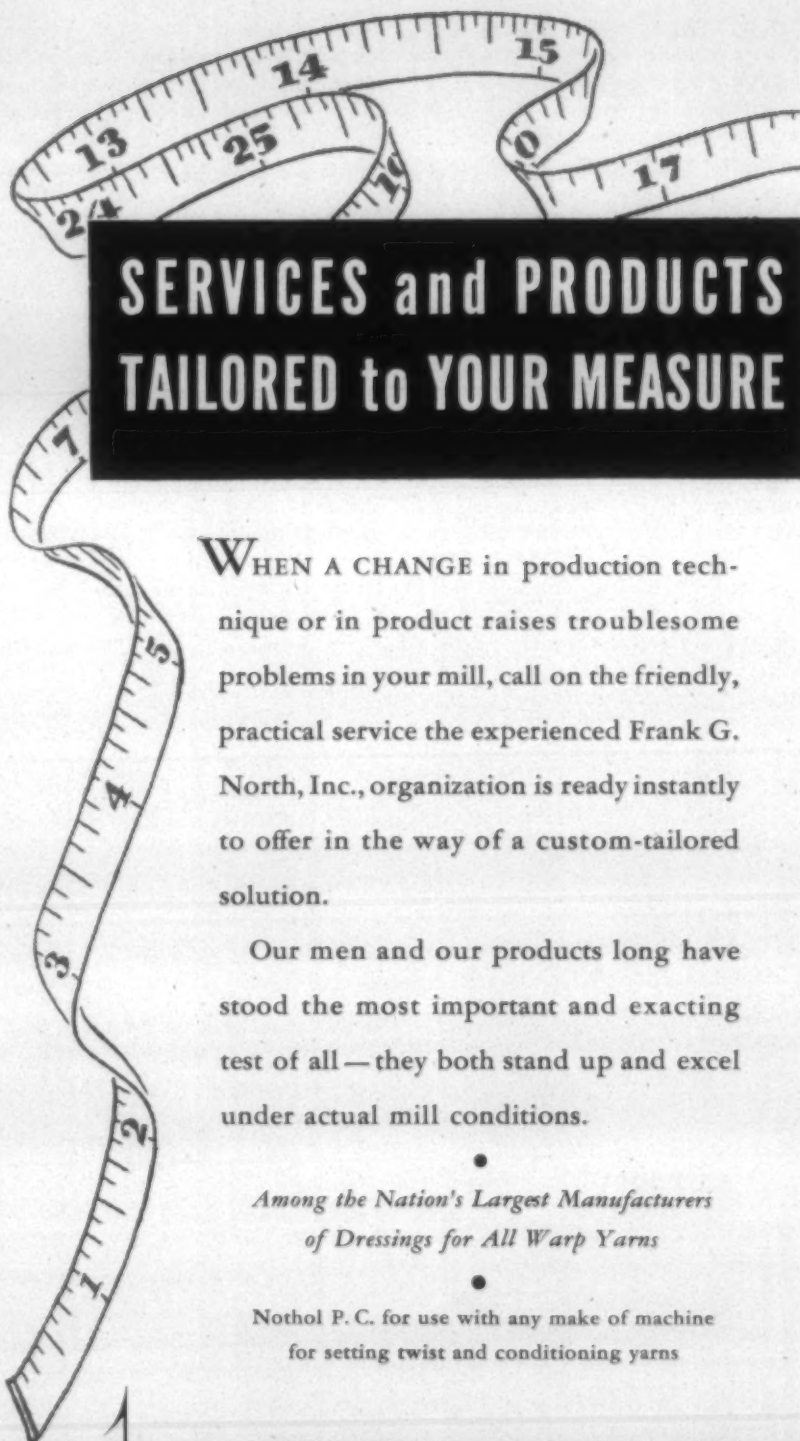
A four-page, two-color booklet which describes the use of magnetic separators in textile applications has just been released by Eriez Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa. The operation of special textile magnetic separators to protect machinery and textile mills from fires caused by tramp iron is diagrammatically and pictorially described. For complete information, write for *Bulletin 104-A*, Eriez Mfg. Co., 3075 East 12th Street, Erie, Pa.

New Stauffer Carbon Tetrachloride Booklet

Of interest to all carbon tetrachloride users is the new 32-page Stauffer booklet, *Carbon Tetrachloride Properties and Uses*. This book contains both technical and general data concerning carbon tetrachloride and is intended to serve as a ready reference book for those using this product. Some of the technical phases discussed are its specifications, physical properties, azeotropic mixtures, vapor pressure-temperature relationship of carbon tetrachloride and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, solubility of water in carbon tetrachloride, stability, action on metals, non-flammability, solvent power, chemical properties, binary mixtures and the testing of carbon tetrachloride. Its many uses and applications are described and a section reviews fully the approved instructions for its safe handling and use. A free copy may be obtained by writing Stauffer Chemical Co., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Four Calculating Aids Are Revised By Viscose

Four time-saving calculating aids have been devised by American Viscose Corp. and are being offered on a limited scale to technicians, purchasing agents and salesmen of textile mills, converting and finishing houses. Most unusual is a little rule for calculating the warp and filling yarn requirements



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WHEN A CHANGE in production technique or in product raises troublesome problems in your mill, call on the friendly, practical service the experienced Frank G. North, Inc., organization is ready instantly to offer in the way of a custom-tailored solution.

Our men and our products long have stood the most important and exacting test of all—they both stand up and excel under actual mill conditions.

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Nothol P. C. for use with any make of machine
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in 75, 100, 120 and 150 denier. With it a purchasing agent for a mill can quickly determine the poundage of warp and filling yarns he needs to fill a yardage order, or the number of yards of cloth the mill can turn out from the poundage he has on hand. The warp scale runs from 100 to 10,000 ends, with five per cent warp take-up included, and the filling scale from 20 to 100 picks per inch, in steps of four picks.

The fact that rayon, the most nearly all-purpose fiber in existence, is processed on the cotton, silk, worsted and wool systems, created the need for a fabric weight conversion table. With it salesmen and technicians trained on one system, who naturally think in its terms, can quickly determine that what they may call a 10½-ounce fabric is the same weight as what a cotton man will call a 1.52-yard fabric, or even a 65.63-pound fabric. That is, the cloth runs 10½ ounces to the yard, 1.52 yards to the pound and 65.63 pounds to the 100 yards or average-size bolt.

Similarly, a denier conversion table permits cotton, worsted and woollen technicians to convert quickly to their own weight systems the weight of ray-

on, as expressed in denier. A glance at the table tells them that a 1,100 denier rayon yarn is the equivalent in weight and fineness of a 4.83 single cotton count, a 7.25 worsted and a 2.54 wool run, and that whichever system is used, the yarns run 4,059 yards to the pound. Thus the fabric designer can determine his yarn requirements. This table runs from 10 denier to 5,000.

The fourth aid is a spinning twist calculator, of use in ordering yarn spun on the cotton system. For example, a fabric designer knows that he needs a fairly high twist for a gabardine and by referring to this table he sees that for a 30/1 cotton count, to obtain the quality he wants, he must order a yarn with a twist multiplier of 4.00 to 4.50. This table runs from a count of one to 120, with twist multipliers of 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50, and 5.00.

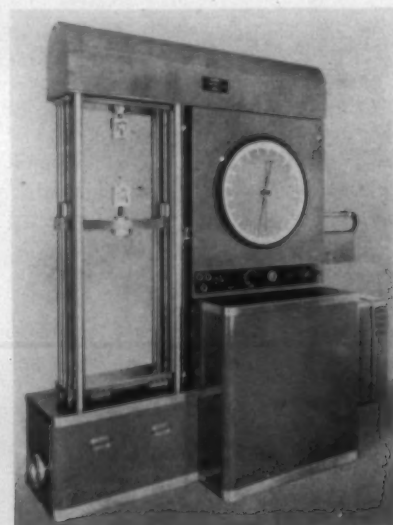
Nopco Booklet Covers Chemical Analysis Facts

A new edition of its interesting and informative booklet, *Interpretation of Analysis for the Layman*, has just been released by Nopco Chemical Co. This 40-page booklet contains much infor-

mation helpful to those working with industrial chemicals. Included is a well cross-references glossary of the terms most frequently used in analyzing surface active chemicals. Another chapter describes the common methods of analyzing such agents and how the analytical figures are used to deduce the composition of various materials. A copy of *Interpretation of Analysis for the Layman* may be obtained without charge by writing to the industrial advertising division of Nopco Chemical Co., Harrison, N. J.

New Baldwin-Tate-Emery Testing Machine Shown

Testing experts from both government and private industry attended recently the first demonstration of a new type of Baldwin-Tate-Emery testing machine at the plant of the A. H. Emery Co., Stamford, Conn. The new machine has been designed primarily for precision testing of plastics, rubber, non-ferrous metals, textiles, fibers and similar materials. The machine was one of four built for Monsanto Chemical Co., the University of Minnesota, B. F. Goodrich Co. and the U. S. Bureau of Standards. Distinguishing features of the machine are its continuously-variable 400:1 positive speed range; great horizontal rigidity; complete elimination of backlash; and its high accuracy even in the lowest ranges. Its maximum capacity is 5,000 pounds.



Unlike the larger capacity Baldwin-Tate-Emery machines, which employ hydraulic loading systems, this machine (as shown) uses a mechanical screw system. The loading crosshead is driven by two screws which pass through

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For all makes of Pickers, Openers, Breakers, Waste Machines, Garnet Machines. We rebuild old aprons, especially spiked aprons where the fabric and belting has worn out. Let us save you money on this work.

All standard aprons, both new and reworked. Kirschner Beater Lags. Spiked Lags for waste machines.



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nuts in the crosshead. These screws are rotated by a 1:1, or 10:1 gear transmission which is driven by a variable-speed motor with General Electric Thy-motrol control. Speed of loading is steplessly variable from 0.05 inch to 20 inches per minutes, and can be held constant within plus or minus two per cent. In the weighing system the Emery capsule, which is used in most Baldwin testing machines, is replaced by a 100:1 mechanical compound lever using flex plates instead of the conventional knife edges at the load points and fulcrums. The specimen is pulled, compressed or flexed at the short lever end. The long end operates the force balance mechanism of the indicating system. Except for this difference in operation of the force balance mechanism, the indicator is, in general, the standard Tate-Emery type used on virtually all Baldwin machines. Four ranges are provided: 5,000 pounds in five-pound units; 0-1,000 pounds in one-pound units; 0-200 pounds in units of 0.2 pound; and 0-50 pounds in units of 0.05 pound.

U. S. Edition Of Vat Dyeing Book Published

John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., announces publication of an American edition of *Vat Dyestuffs and Vat Dyeing*, by M. R. Fox of the technical and research staff of L. B. Holliday & Co., Inc., Huddersfield, England. First published in London last fall, Mr. Fox's book has become widely recognized abroad as an important contribution to the technological literature of the textile industry. In order to provide background for an understanding of vat dyeing, the book briefly discusses the history and chemistry of vat colors. The major portion of the work is devoted to the application of dyestuffs to all forms of textile materials. Working formulae are included as process illustrations, and machinery is discussed.

Glyco Now Producing Line Of Fatty Esters

Commercial production of a long line of products extending practically throughout the entire range of polyoxyethylene (long chain ether alcohol) fatty esters has been begun by Glyco Products Co., Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Natrium, W. Va., it is announced by Dr. Eugene McCauliff, technical sales director of Glyco. Expansion in

From out of the test tube comes

A Completely NEW AND IMPROVED ROLL COVERING

HERE'S THE STORY

RESEARCH: As far back as 1929 one of the country's largest and leading research laboratories began work on developing a new—a better roll covering. Attempts to improve existing cot materials were of no avail, but exhaustive tests did establish the basic requirements for a superior cot.

DEVELOPMENT: With the advent of the new synthetic rubbers a vigorous project was launched to develop a com-

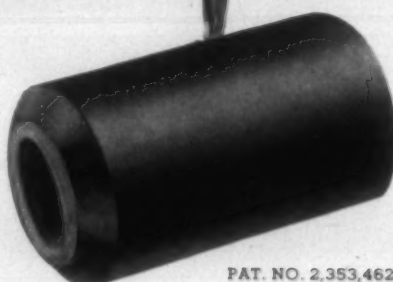
pletely new material that would meet the basic requirements already established. At long last the chemists and technicians produced a material that met every single requirement for a superior cot.

TESTS: That alone was not enough. Detailed field tests were immediately begun, and for over two years now this new cot has been tested under every conceivable operating condition—on every existing type of frame. In one test these cots were still running after 6,000 hours—without regrinding.

Easy to Apply

"DUSCOT"

*A NEW Synthetic Rubber Cot scientifically discovered, developed and tested specifically for the textile industry.



PAT. NO. 2,353,462

DUSCOT Does

RESIST OIL—No swelling to cause concave surface. The face remains parallel.

RESIST HEAT—No change in the character of the rolls due to heat. Successfully operated from 40° F. to 120° F.

RESIST ABRASION—No frequent regrinding since rolls don't groove. Far less ends down.

REDUCE STATIC ELECTRICITY—A special technique of composition permits rolls to conduct electricity. That means far less static electricity—a minimum of lapping up.

OFFER A UNIQUE SURFACE—A con-

trolled gripping surface guarantees uniform drawing and maximum yarn strength.

HOLD ITS SHAPE—After a shutdown rolls do not become flat.

HAVE A DIFFERENT COMPOSITION—The rolls are homogenous throughout—not particles of material held together by a binder. Fibres meet ONLY a uniform surface.

"DUSCOT" ROLL COVERING MATERIALS have an outstanding performance record in over two years of exhaustive field tests under actual operating conditions.

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the range of these esters manufactured by the company, which for many years has been an important producer of the lower members of the polyhydric alcohol fatty acid esters, was undertaken, according to Dr. McCauliff, because of the ever-increasing applications being found for them in widely different industries. The long chain, high molecular weight esters exhibit many advantageous properties not found in the lower members. Ranging from liquids of low freezing point to waxy solids and from water solubility to hydrocarbon solubility, these esters are being applied in the manufacture of textiles and other materials.

Members of this non-ionic series of compounds are wetting agents, pene-

trants and detergents. They are compatible with cationic and anionic surface active agents and, when used in combination with them, give increased wetting and penetration action at reduced unit cost. They are used with quarternary ammonium disinfectants to increase detergency. Also products of this unusual series are lubricants for textiles, rubber and plastics, plasticizers for synthetics and plastics and spreading and dispersing agents. The wide range of physical properties achieved by these non-ionic surface active agents results from varying their molecular structure. The variations occur in the polyoxyethylene chain length, in the type of fatty acid used and in their ratios.

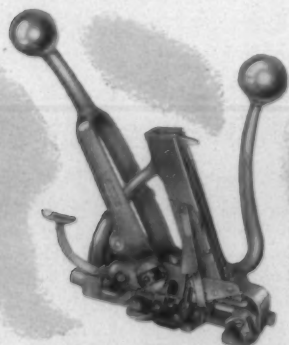
American Instrument Has Humidity Sensing Element

American Instrument Co., Silver Spring, Md., announces a new and highly reliable humidity sensing element which may be used in the operation of air conditioning systems. Application of the element is based on the ability of a hygroscopic film (assembled in a sturdy housing) to change its electrical resistance instantly with microchanges in moisture content. This element is said to provide highly accurate measurements over a period of years, and is guaranteed to retain an accuracy within the limits of plus or minus 1½ per cent relative humidity. It is 3½ inches in height by 3¼ inches in diameter. Outstanding features claimed include the following: (1) it responds in less than one second to either decreasing or increasing relative humidities; (2) it detects changes as small as 0.1 per cent relative humidity; (3) when measuring, it neither adds nor removes moisture in significant amounts, even in sealed spaces; (4) its accuracy is not affected by changes in barometric pressure; (5) it is ideal for remote installations; (6) it may be used to indicate, control and record; (7) it incorporates a temperature measuring element. Further information is contained in *Bulletin 343-2140*, which may be secured from the company.

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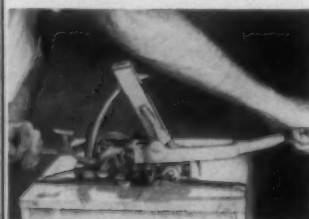
1 Free end of strapping is slipped under straplock and against stop.



2 Loop of strapping is slipped under straplocks and between shear blades and pulled tight.



3 Strapping is tensioned by bringing tightening handle back to horizontal position.



4 Strapping is cut and seal crimped by moving sealing lever forward.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912 and March 3, 1933.

Of Textile Bulletin, published Semi-Monthly at Charlotte, N. C., for October 15, 1947.

State of North Carolina
County of Mecklenburg

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.; editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; business manager, Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

That the owner is: Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) JUNIUS M. SMITH,

Business Manager.

(Signed) MARGARET L. ROBINSON,

Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 5, 1948.)
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1947.

Seek Faster Rail Deliveries Of Goods

Progress toward improving upon current delays in the movement of textile shipments from Southern mill points into the New York area was reported as a consequence of a meeting Oct. 9 of the traffic group of the association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York with officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The meeting was held in the offices of the association, 40 Worth Street, New York.

Thomas Smith, chairman of the traffic group, presided at the meeting. Mr. Smith noted that long delays, still unrelieved, and which have culminated in embargoes on less-than carload lots, have occurred in the movement of freight from Potomac Yards, Washington, to customers in the New York area. Southern lines substantially move cars on time to the interchange point where freights reach the Pennsylvania lines. However, delays of from two to six weeks were reported in transit from mills to customers in New York.

Such conditions, he pointed out, are of deep concern to concerns in Worth Street which represent hundreds of mills and distribute to thousands of customers in all stages of distribution. He pointed out that such delays upset orderly movement and marketing of goods, which is most serious in an industry having so many seasonal items. This is a burden to customers who receive title to the goods when mills deliver to carriers, and costly to selling houses who seek to render a service to their customers and to the industry at large in seeing that shipments move in time.

Numerous questions were submitted and the railroad men described in detail the considerable problem which they face in the form of heavy volume of traffic and in other ways. There was a frank and open discussion of mutual

problems and of means by which traffic men, mills, their customers, and the carriers might work together to overcome the difficulty. It was indicated that everything possible would be done to facilitate the movement of freights and to reduce the time in transit wherever it is physically possible to do so.

School's Knitting Department Gets Yarn

Several of the knitting industry's most prominent yarn suppliers recently have made donations of yarn for use by the knitting department at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh. With operation of the school's knitting machinery greatly increased as the result of this fall's exceptionally large enrollment, the donations of yarn are much appreciated, according to Knitting Department Head W. E. Shinn.

Following is a list of the donors and their donations: Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., 100 pounds each of 36/2 and 60/2 combed peeler Durene cones; Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, 100 pounds of 60/2 combed peeler Durene; American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt Holly, N. C., 100 pounds each of 24/2, 30/2, 36/2 and 60/2 combed peeler Durene; Gastonia (N. C.) Combed Yarn Corp., 125 pounds of 24/2 combed peeler mercerized yarn; Southern Mercerizing Co., Tryon, N. C., 100 pounds each of 30/2 and 36/2 combed peeler Durene; and Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Belmont, N. C., 100 pounds each of 30/2 and 36/2 combed peeler mercerized yarns.

Seven schools in the United States offer textile education at the college level giving a Bachelor of Science degree.

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All parts are easily accessible and changeable, cutting repair time to a minimum.

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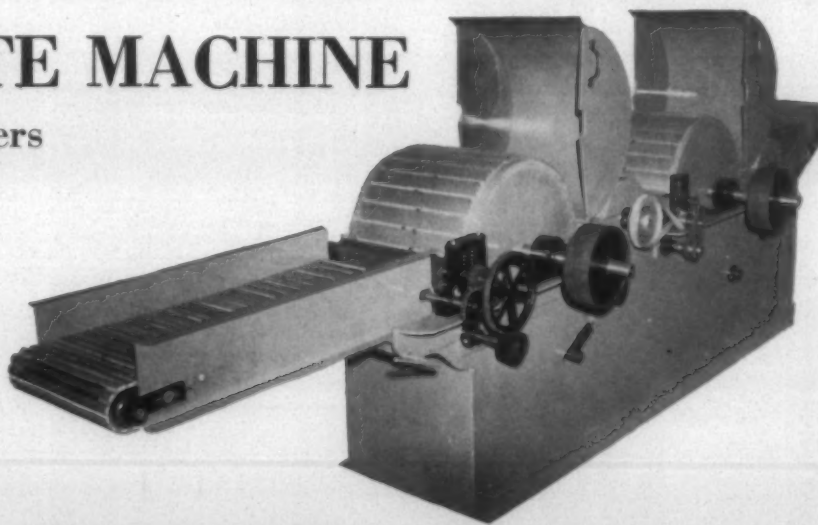
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• Firms having textile mill equipment for sale also find Textile Bulletin classified advertisements valuable in establishing business contacts.

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Young man as foreman of winding in large plant in Carolina. One who understands Foster Winding Machines and also able to handle help.

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WANTED—Position as Cloth Room Overseer; 30 years' experience on all grades of cloth; 48 years of age, married, but have no family. Good health; good manager of help. Best of references furnished. Write "M. M. M." care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Superintendent; more than 15 years' experience as superintendent of mills making sales yarn, carded and combed, coarse and fine counts; both practical and technical knowledge of manufacturing. Prefer mill that needs quality raised, costs cut and waste reduced or that needs to change from coarse to fine counts. Can furnish good references; now employed as superintendent; good reason for desiring to change. Write Box 4305, Atlanta 2, Ga.

Wanted—Position as Superintendent. Experienced on carding, spinning, ring twisting, tube twisting (Brownell), polishing, winding and seine twines, rope. Employed; sober. Reliable and energetic. Write "HED." care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

EXPERIENCED Weave Room Overseer available. Now employed, but would like to make a change. Can furnish good recommendation; age 40; sober and thoroughly reliable. Write "Available," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Bookkeeper, Accountant and Paymaster; 25 years' experience, 16 with cotton mills; excellent references. At present employed but desire change for several reasons. Write "P. P. S." care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position by superintendent, capable technician and handler of help. Know yarns and weaving cotton, filament or spun mixtures. Can style and act as contact man. Do not mind traveling. Best references. Write "S. C. T." care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Roll Coverer Foreman. Twenty-five years of experience in leather, cork and synthetic roll covering. Also leather long draft aprons. Now employed, but desire to make change. Best of references furnished. Address "Roll Coverer," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—By two veterans, each 36 years of age, married, connection with progressive organization. One interested in superintendency of small or medium size mill on sheetings or prints. Other is interested in job as overseer spinning. Best references furnished. Interview welcomed. Write "L. Y. C." P. O. Box 2085, Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. 24 years' successful experience with two firms. Fully experienced on all types cotton and limited rayons. Sober, reliable, energetic and producer but not a know-all. Will welcome inquiries. References furnished gladly. Write "Supt." care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as superintendent yarn mill or general overseer spinning. Good manager of help and can get results. Best of reference as to my ability to run a job. Write "M. G. O." care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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Quality Control And Textiles

(Continued from Page 30) fabrics and take the question of moisture very seriously. We check the shipment, find out the amount of moisture in the yarn and obtain the net weight at the same time and by calculation calculate what the shipment should weigh if it had the proper amount of moisture. On this basis it is sold.

MR. B.: What is considered as standard regain as to cotton today?

MR. DONOHUE: Seven per cent.

MR. B.: What is the regain from raw cotton?

MR. DONOHUE: Eight and a half per cent. It may be that the cotton is going out with the normal amount of moisture. If that is the case, we'd just as soon ignore it.

MR. C.: In getting moisture per cent, do you bone dry it and figure what it should be?

MR. DONOHUE: That is right. We determine the amount of moisture in a sample and build up the net weight to what it should be. In worsted yarn all during the summer the moisture runs higher than it should. Philadelphia is very humid and as a result the consistency weight is lower than the net weight. As we approach the winter season Philadelphia dries up. Then the consistency weight goes above the net weight. Of course if they are selling yarn where the consistency is dry and they decide they are losing one or two per cent on a shipment, it is a big item. The cotton trade never went into that. Cotton is so cheap it didn't warrant testing. I am beginning to wonder today with the laboratory situation and costs so high, cost of raw cotton so

high, and yarn running so high, if it wouldn't be feasible for someone to check into that item.

MR. D.: We tested in the last few years three or four hundred samples from Arizona, Texas, New Mexico and also the Memphis Delta and found that it varied from five per cent in the dry areas, the irrigated areas, to as high as ten or 15 per cent in some of the areas along the Mississippi Valley. If one is as good as the other, you can do a better job if you buy from the irrigated areas and add moisture at the mill. In other words, you are buying moisture in place of raw cotton.

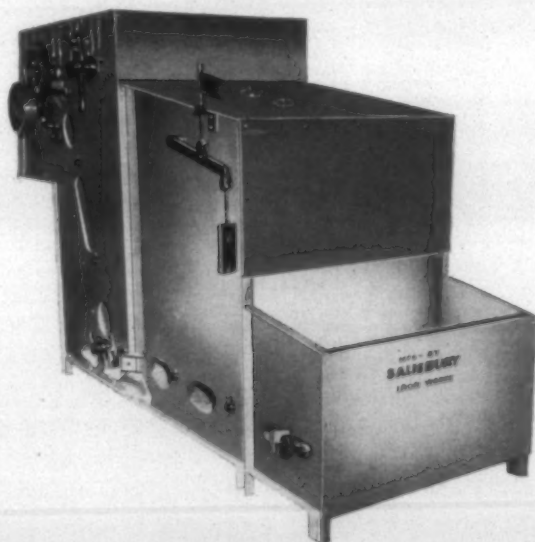
MR. DONOHUE: Will they make any adjustment?

MR. D.: No, you have to be guided by what is best to do.

MR. DONOHUE: You have found that it runs as high as ten or 12 per cent?

MR. D.: Yes, and occasionally you get a green bale as high as 15 per cent.

MR. DONOHUE: That is what started the woolen manufacturers to testing. They found lots of mills sending out yarn only running ten or 15 per cent. They found terrific losses taking place over a period of a year, invisible losses. They finally got together and set up standard methods of buying and selling yarn and it worked out very successfully. It worked out the complaint as to whether the superintendent was sprinkling it with water in a can trying to make a few more dollars, or what happens. We know in this connection that wool is a little different in regain from one lot to another. In blending viscose sometimes you run into trouble in weighing water to make the blend and sometimes weighing wool and that brings about in my experience the



**MODEL S BF-1
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Model S BF-1 Salisbury Enclosed Cotton Blending Feeder is used for the processing of cotton, wool, and synthetics.

This machine has been designed by textile engineers long experienced in the development and operation of machinery for the textile industry. Salisbury Blending Feeders are precision manufactured of the finest quality materials and workmanship to render long and dependable service with a minimum of maintenance and operational cost.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

The Salisbury Enclosed Blending Feeder has a heavy fabricated steel frame which makes it a rugged, durable, and trouble free unit. All gears and chains are covered with guards for safety.

Oilite bronze self-aligning bearings are used throughout, eliminating oil leakage and assuring clean fibres.

Provisions are made for the installation of automatic sprinkler head and vacuum lines. All usable waste fibres may be reclaimed from waste container.

Salisbury Blending Feeders are designed to allow installation of kick-off roll or combing attachment.

The machine may be used in a blending line or in combination with a picker.

This model is provided with ample storage space. This facilitates better blending of various fibres and requires less attention from the operator.

Model S BF-1 as shown is equipped with a lower or front apron which extends outside the storage chamber of the machine and has a small bin into which the raw material is placed by the operator. It is then carried into the storage chamber on the conveyor apron. This model also has a combing attachment as standard equipment.

This machine is manufactured of the finest material and workmanship and has proven its worth by satisfactory, trouble free operation.

need for thoroughly reconditioning wool under control, in trying to make blends.

MR. E.: That is top wool?

MR. DONOHUE: Yes, and if you don't know that, go out to the warehouse one day and see an uncontrolled condition and you will find the wool percentages vary quite a bit. You will also find if you are not taking full advantage of regain in wool, you are putting more than you have into it to meet the specifications.

MR. F.: Do you have the equipment at McAdenville to make tests or is everything referred to Hoboken?

MR. DONOHUE: No, we can run practically any physical tests, not chemical, defect analysis, strength, moisture and things of that type. What you might be looking for is grade tests on wool, microscopically, measure a given number of fibers, obtain the average diameter and also study the distribution of diameters and from that arrive at the grade of wool. That is the standard test run mostly on top or yarn. Oil extraction test is another test used extensively. When a shipment of top comes in, make sure the oil is not exten-

sive. Generally the oil extract test is on yarn. The twist test is for defect analysis. If the yarn is running thick and thin, you get a variation in twist and by checking the twist you can get a pretty good picture of how the yarn is running through. The same thing as to yarn numbering tests. They do practically anything in the way of physical tests. They also include blend where you are trying to determine the percentage of cotton, wool or rayon. Quite often you have yarn supposedly cotton, wool or rayon and you just don't have the percentage of wool that should be present.

MR. G.: What does your company consider good variation on combed yarn—what per cent do they consider good, on say 30s combed yarn as far as variation as to count?

MR. DONOHUE: We are guided by the American Society of Testing Materials. They have set up tolerances for twist and yarn size. I don't believe they have done anything as to strength. Twist yarn and size is about all they have. Of course moisture and oil extract. That is a very good booklet. A lot of you have been in the laboratory who are not textile graduates. A lot of you could become very good techni-

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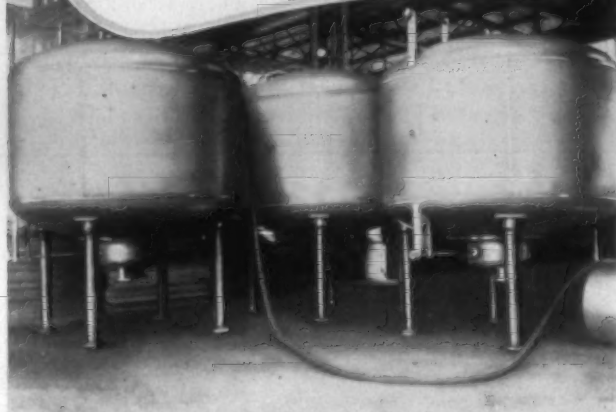
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cians. As far as routine tests are concerned, you can do as well as graduate engineers. You should have someone to supervise and to interpret reports. That is the only thing that is required.

MR. H.: Are there any grades for worsted yarn such as A, B, C, D as set for cotton yarns?

MR. DONOHUE: Different plants set them up for their own use. The cotton industry has done a very good job. It is easy to use. You make a photographic print of the yarn. The defects are visible and the average man, regardless of whether he is an engineer or what, in a short time can use it very efficiently, and bring out the defects clearly, and decide in your quality range if you should be running A, B, C or D and keep a constant check to see if you are doing that good if not better.

MR. I.: May I ask if you have more than five-way blends tested in your particular office, in one combination?

MR. DONOHUE: We had one a few years ago, with camel hair, goat hair, pig hair, wool and a little rayon and some other odd fibers. It was an awful mess.

MR. O.: After this blend was made and actually passed through the mill and spun in the yarn, could you tell the percentage of each synthetic blend?

MR. DONOHUE: We could tell in a given area, but with no consistency.

MR. I.: Could we consider a combination blend—I can't give the percentages—of wool, acetate, rayon, nylon and mohair, a five-way blend? Of course the percentages go in there. Suppose there was ten per cent mohair in a five-way blend, could you detect that there was actually ten per cent?

MR. DONOHUE: In ten per cent we could.

MR. I.: Take into consideration when you blend your full percentage is there—after it goes through the process of carding and through the mill and comes out spun yarn, could you then determine if there was ten per cent?

MR. DONOHUE: No, sir, only the percentage in the first yarn. There is a different waste loss on each fiber. There is no way of knowing how it is spun or the condition of the humidity.

MR. I.: You couldn't tell how much to add in the blending room so as to come out with the proper percentages?

MR. DONOHUE: No, if we could, we could make a fortune. Another thing, talking about use of wool and use of virgin wool—everything has to be labeled, yet I don't know a laboratory in the country that can definitely tell the percentage of virgin wool in a sample. They can tell the amount of wool, probably it is virgin wool, probably it isn't. I don't know any person who could go on the stand and say a sample has a given percentage of virgin wool. The only thing we could assure you is that much percentage when blended. The only thing we could tell is that it has wool and mohair. There is no way of distinguishing reworked wool and virgin wool. The only control they have in the way of checking is going through your inventories to see what you have purchased and what you have on hand and calculate what you use.

MR. J.: Are you ever called upon to determine the length of cotton used in a yarn, staple length?

MR. DONOHUE: Yes, we get that in quite often. That calls for taking the sizing out of the cotton, untwisting it and laying it on glass plates and measuring a given number of fibers individually and when the test is completed, you call it the approximate staple. You are never positive how

many fibers are breaking during the untwisting and opening up of the sample. Quite a bit of work has been done on that and quite a few court cases have been settled on that basis. There is no other alternative.

MR. K.: You can tell the length of a cotton fiber, but can you tell very much about the spinning quality?

MR. DONOHUE: No. In other words, if a sample is sent to the laboratory, we look at it under a microscope and tell whether it has good, poor or fair spinning quality. A lot of mill men do a lot better job on that kind of thing than we can. We are in an odd set-up. We get all types of yarns and fabrics during the course of a year but we don't get the complete picture on ten per cent. We carry it to a certain point and that is all we have on it.

MR. L.: Are you called upon to make a nep count on a certain given yardage of yarn?

MR. DONOHUE: We are beginning that now. We have some inquiries. You are probably referring to a comparison of nep count to the running qualities of yarn. We are doing some work on it now where a man can check on nep count and predetermine whether the yarn is going to have good, fair or poor running qualities.

MR. M.: Will you be in a position in your Southern laboratory here to test the quality of cotton, spinning quality, whether mature or immature fibers?

MR. DONOHUE: Yes, microscopically.

MR. N.: Have standards been established for appearance of ply yarn as well as single yarn?

MR. DONOHUE: No, just singles. That is kind of a tough proposition, ply yarn, with so many variations of twist.

CHAIRMAN RHYNE: I'd like to ask you another question.

Do carded yarns as a rule vary as much as combed yarns in size?

MR. DONOHUE: That is a hard question. We run into an odd set-up on that. We found four combed yarns that were inferior to carded yarns. They can check the staple length and get a picture of the range in staple length but are still not positive whether it is fully combed yarn or carded yarn unless it is the exception.

MR. O.: That is an interesting statement—you said they could estimate but couldn't tell?

MR. DONOHUE: That is right. When a number of samples come into the laboratory it is hard to tell whether they are carded or combed yarn. That is due to the fact that some plants do exceptionally good carding and others do a poor combed yarn job.

CHAIRMAN RHYNE: After you untwist the yarn, don't you find a wider range?

MR. DONOHUE: When you get into the bracket just in between, it is pretty hard to definitely state whether it is carded or combed yarn. Of course, as you say, in recently carded yarn it would stand right up.

MR. P.: On your quality control work that you have done in the mills, what department, if any, could you point to as being probably the greatest source of trouble in cotton yarn manufacture—where do most of your defects stem from as best you can analyze?

MR. DONOHUE: That varies with the plant. Some plants do an exceptionally good job at carding and the spinning more or less messes up the yarn and in other plants it is just the reverse.

MR. P.: As a general rule you wouldn't say one depart-



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ment was more prone to defects than another department?

MR. DONOHUE: Not from the experience I have had.

MR. D.: I think about 50-50 excepting when I am supervising carding—then it is the spinner. When you have a weave mill involved, it is always the weaver. Seriously, in analyzing defects in woven cloth what would be reasonable as to responsibility of weaving or spinning, in variable yarn or weaving, the major yarn defects?

MR. DONOHUE: That, of course, covers variations of blend and variations in twist. On the question of rayons, we run into trouble with tension and stretch and of course the major portion of yarn defects.

MARSHALL DILLING: Mr. Donohue, weaving always covered a multitude of sins but it wouldn't cover all of them.

MR. DONOHUE: No, you have a lot of inherent defects in yarn that don't appear until woven and sometimes after it is dyed and finished. That is especially true of rayons where it is stretched abnormally. They appear to be normal, weave all right, yet when dyed and finished defects appear. That happens frequently.

From Rhode Island To North Carolina

(Continued from Page 33) evidence already gathered, indications are strong that Colonial Mills' haste to drop the property at Rockingham can be explained only by the corporation's reluctance to operate in an area obviously chosen by T. W. U. A. as a testing ground for Operation Dixie. That the area can properly be considered such a testing ground becomes apparent in the light of the community's history.

Rockingham is no raw country town thinly rooted in the red Carolina clay. It is an old place, as towns there go, incorporated in 1785 and grown deep into the life of the state. There has been ample time for the slow accumulation of tradition, and the town's basic tradition has been a conservative one involving steady production and respect for the rights of both labor and management. The first cotton mill in Rockingham was built in 1835. At present there are eight mills within a five-mile radius around the town. Excepting a strike in 1932 in one mill, there has never been any labor trouble to amount to anything in the Rockingham area.

Rude Awakening

For that reason, the community has been profoundly shaken by recent events. The C. I. O. has sent in a large number of organizers, including an executive vice-president of the textile union. Two mills have shut down; one of them has been dismantled and its machinery has been shipped to South America. The largest mill in the area, employing some 1,100 workers, has been battling a strike. Workers have been beaten up; automobile tires have been slashed; windows of village homes have been broken by rocks. State highway patrolmen were stationed in the area for weeks, but the peace is an armed peace.

A leading citizen of Rockingham, speaking of the situation, shook his head sadly and said, "We feel this is a disgrace." That seems to be a general feeling among townspeople. And the fact that the C. I. O. has grown so vigorously in a town that feels that way in a community where textile workers make more money than most other workers, apparently has been regarded by the Colonial Mills people as illuminated handwriting on the wall. They have moved out while the moving was good.

A Practical Microbiological Laboratory

(Continued from Page 38) conditioned prior to making strength loss determinations. The Tentative Test Method of the A. A. T. C. C.³ recommends conditioning the exposed samples in an atmosphere of 65 ± 2 per cent relative humidity and a temperature of $21-27^\circ \text{C}$. for not less than 24 hours prior to making strength loss determinations.

Laboratory type humidifiers designed to meet recognized requirements in rooms of limited areas are available at reasonable costs. A hygrometer suspended in the conditioning room serves as a check on the relative humidity. Breaking tests are made with the use of a Scott standard tensile tester.

The following list of chemicals and laboratory equipment, together with the name of firms where they may be purchased should be of considerable value to persons desiring to conduct microbiological tests on textile fabrics. (1) Sixteen-ounce modified screw-top bottles $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square by six inches high—Will Corp., Rochester, N. Y.; (2) De Khotinsky Thermoregulator (for incubator) — Central Scientific Co., Chicago, Ill.; (3) Thermoregulator, Electric, C. S. & E. No. 46 (for aspirator bottle)—Will Corp., Rochester, N. Y.; (4) Aspirator Bottle 20L—Central Scientific Co., Chicago, Ill.; (5) Fiberglas, Style WB-0046 (CSS-20)—Filter Media Corp., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.; (6) Cultures—American Type Culture Collection—Georgetown University, School of Medicine, 3900 Reservoir Rd., N. W. Washington 7, D. C.; (7) Humidifier (laboratory)—American Moistening Co., Providence 1, R. I.; (8) Standard Tensile Tester—Scott Testers, Inc., 109 Blackstone St., Providence, R. I.; (9) Agar—Difco Laboratories, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; (10) Inoculating Needles — Will Corp., Rochester, N. Y.; (11) Chemicals—J. T. Baker Co., Phillipsburg, N. J.; and (12) General Laboratory Equipment—Will Corp., Rochester, N. Y.

1. Report on A. A. T. C. C. Co-operative Tests for Determining Mildew and Rot Resistance. *American Dyestuff Reporter*, Vol. 34, No. 7, March 26, 1945.

2. Mildew and Rot Resistance of Textiles and Effectiveness of Textile Fungicides (Tentative Method, Third Revision, April 4, 1946). *American Dyestuff Reporter*, Vol. 35, No. 11, June 3, 1946.

3. Resistance of Textiles to Mildew and Rot, and Evaluation of Textile Fungicides. 1946 *Year Book of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists*, Vol. 23. Published by Howes Publishing Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

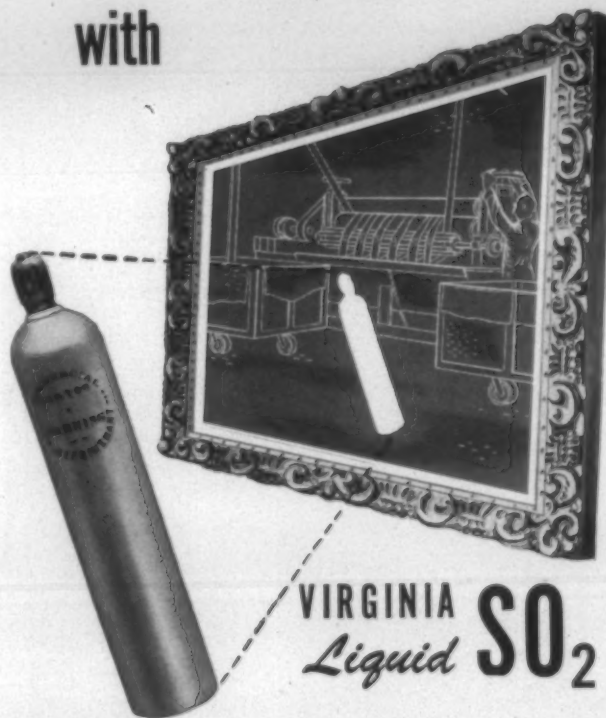
North Carolina Executives Hold 41st Meeting

(Continued from Page 22) stands to gain by integration because "of their strong fiscal position and their possibilities of wider distribution these larger groups can stabilize production and employment."

Hearne Swink, secretary and vice-president of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, was elected president of the North Carolina Manufacturers Association for the coming year, succeeding Mr. Hall. Other new officers elected were Karl Bishopric, president and treasurer of Spray Cotton Mills, first vice-president, and Frank C. Williams, manager and vice-president of Patterson Mills Co., and general manager and vice-president of Roanoke Mills Co., both at Roanoke Rapids, second vice-president.

Re-elected to the board of directors were: E. N. Brower, president and treasurer of Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills; J. Harold Lineberger, president of Acme Spinning Co., Belmont; J. C. Roberts, secretary and treasurer of Textiles, Inc.,

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Gastonia. Directors named were: J. C. Cowan, Jr., general manager and vice-president, Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro; G. G. Cromer, assistant treasurer and vice-president, Textron Southern, Inc., Charlotte, and James A. Long, Jr., treasurer, Roxboro Cotton Mills. Six directors were not up to serve for re-election and will continue to serve through the 1948 period while six more will serve on the board through 1949. Eighteen officers are on the board of directors.

Raw Cotton Supply Seen As Sufficient

The visible world supply of raw cotton is more than adequate to meet the demand, according to the October issue of *Rayon Organon*, statistical publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. The 1947-48 global cotton crop is estimated at 24.8 million bales, 22 per cent above the wartime low. Consumption, on the other hand, is expected to be between 25 and 26 million bales, or less than ten per cent below the pre-war 1934-38 average. World stocks of raw cotton at the beginning of the current season amounted to 18 million bales, 32 per cent of the all-time peak held in July, 1945, but four per cent above the 1934-38 average.

In the United States, what happens in the 1947-48 season will be affected by additional factors, the *Organon* points out. With the season's crop expected to be approximately 11.6 million bales, domestic consumption of about nine million bales is indicated. The financial position of foreign customers will bring about a decline in exports from a 3.5 million bale figure in 1945 and 1946 to between two and 2.5 million bales this season. A similar recession may be expected in this country's manufactured and semi-manufactured cotton textile exports and this in turn will be reflected in lower domestic raw cotton consumption. The carryover of raw cotton on July 31 was the lowest since 1929.

Over 85 per cent of the world production of cotton is concentrated in six countries, it is pointed out by the *Organon*. These are Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Russia and the United States. From 1900 to 1937, the general trend of world cotton production ascended to a peak of 36.8 million bales in the 1937-38 season. There were, however, notable shifts in the relative importance of the chief cotton producing nations, namely, the decline in the United States output from 59 per cent of the total in the 1924-28 period to 44 per cent in the 1934-38 period. Brazil, contrastingly, increased her production from two per cent to six per cent and the Soviet Union raised output from four per cent to ten per cent.

World output declined during the war years as the result of labor shortages, devastation and diversion of cotton areas to food crops. The decline was extended into the first two post-war years because of the short crops in the United States. Total world output in 1945-46 amounted to 20.3 million bales, the smallest crop in 22 years and 30 per cent below the average output during the 1934-38 period. Larger production in Egypt, India and the Soviet Union brought about an increase in world output in the 1946-47 season but the crop in this country was not a factor as it amounted to only 8.5 million bales, only 42 per cent of the world total.

While the anticipated world total for the current crop year will not reach pre-war proportions, it will show an increase of 22 per cent over the wartime low with the help of the United States crop that is 36 per cent over the low

crop of last year. In the first two post-war seasons, consumption of cotton recovered more rapidly than production. Based on preliminary figures, it is estimated that world consumption of cotton in the season just ended approximated 26 million bales or 17 per cent over the wartime low and seven per cent under the 1934-38 average. Present indications point to a similar consumption or slightly less in the current season. With consumption running ahead of production, world stocks of raw cotton declined rapidly in the post-war period. From an all-time peak of 26.5 million bales on July 31, 1945, the world stock has declined to 18.0 million bales as of July 31, 1947.

Government programs in cotton range from complete and absolute control to import licensing and foreign exchange restrictions. In Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, the financing and importation of raw cotton, as well as production and distribution of cotton products are under the absolute control of a state agency. In the United Kingdom, the Cotton Board is the only buyer of cotton and a similar organization operates in France. In Germany and Japan, textile operations are closely supervised by the military authorities and other agencies of occupying governments, although measures are now being taken to restore a semblance of private trading. The Soviet Union has agreements with all Central European countries to supply cotton in exchange for other commodities. Egypt has trade agreements with various countries to exchange cotton for finished textiles and other products. Brazil has concluded raw cotton trade agreements with Belgium and France and several other countries have entered into contracts for the exchange of cotton for processed goods.

The critical shortage of cotton textiles throughout the world has brought about an expansion of United States textile exports to record proportions. During the first half of 1947, it is estimated that the export volume of semi-manufactured and manufactured cotton textiles approximated 850,000 bales, nearly three times the exports of these items during the entire year of 1939. According to the *Organon*, this rate of export is not likely to continue over a long pull, and already there has been a decided slackening off in recent months. The decline is not difficult to understand in view of the high prices of American cotton textiles in foreign markets, the dollar shortage in most countries and the reaction that was bound to come after the probable over-buying by foreign customers following the lifting of export controls in the United States.

September shipments of rayon yarn and staple in the United States totaled 80,500,000 pounds, slightly under shipments in the previous month but 18 per cent over deliveries in September, 1946. Total deliveries for the first nine months of the year amounted to 695,000,000 pounds, 11 per cent more than was shipped in the corresponding period of 1946.

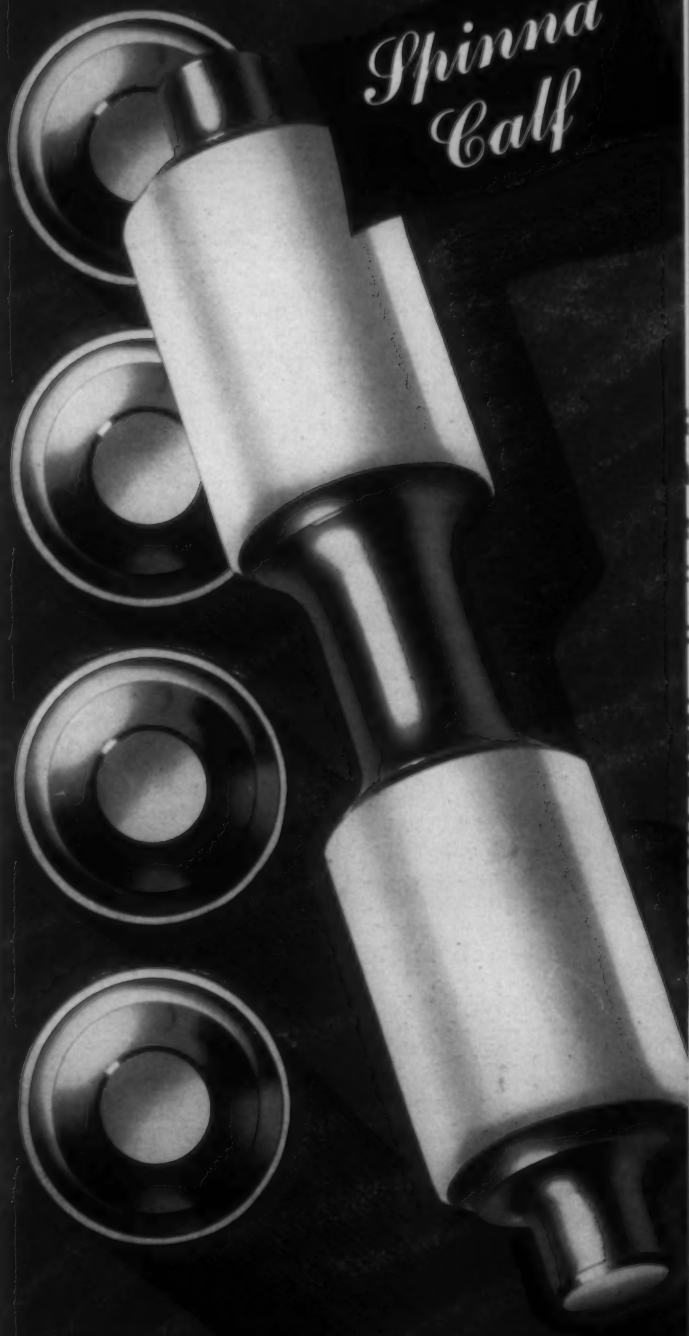
Yarn and staple shipments during September showed increases of 11 and 46 per cent respectively over September, 1946, on the basis of delivery of 60,100,000 pounds of filament yarn (41,200,000 pounds of viscose-cupra and 18,900,000 pounds of acetate) and 20,400,000 pounds of staple (15,100,000 pounds of viscose and 5,300,000 pounds of acetate). Rayon stocks held by producers at the end of September amounted to 14,400,000 pounds as compared to holdings of 11,700,000 pounds at the end of September, 1946.

The domestic supply of rayon staple during the first eight months of 1947 has been augmented by 28,719,000

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pounds from abroad, according to the *Organon*. The volume of imports in the January-August period has exceeded that in the corresponding period of the record year of 1939 by three per cent.

Consumption of domestically produced and imported staple in the first eight months of the year totaled 165,323,000 pounds, 18 per cent more than consumption in the same period last year. Imports of staple in August totaled 2,428,000 pounds, a small increase compared to July. In the period of May through August, imports averaged about 2,500,000 pounds a month, a figure considerably below the average of 4,600,000 pounds in the January-March period.

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Eastern Carolina S. T. A. Meets Nov. 8

The fall meeting of the Southern Textile Association's Eastern Carolina Division will be held at 9:45 a. m. Saturday, Nov. 8, in the Erwin Cotton Mills Co. auditorium, Durham, N. C., according to A. R. Marley of Durham, the group's chairman. Open forum discussions will be devoted to the general subjects of picking and carding, spinning, and slashing and weaving.

Scheduled for discussion under picking and carding are types of lap pins for pickers (possible elimination of stretch in picker lap by use of proper lap pin); worn bearings on cards and their effect on quality; roll covering for top roll on drawing and fly frames; types of underclearers for drawing and fly frames.

Under spinning, new types of bolsters and travelers; mechanical roll pickers; ball bearing top rolls.

On slashing and weaving, squeeze roll covering; methods of controlling waste from slashers; regulation of stretch at slashers; sizing beam dyed warps and methods of control; storing size over week-ends and maximum storage time; changing from short to long quill (effect of change on filling and quill breakage and effect on loom); reduction of warp breaks by variation of whip roll, take-up roll, harness, etc.; use of felt pads under looms.

Comer Calls For More Output At Less Cost

Speaking at the tenth semi-annual meeting of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives in Montgomery Oct. 12, Hugh M. Comer of Avondale Mills urged increased production at cheaper cost, using as his subject "Eleven Times 96 Cents Is More Than Ten Times A Dollar."

"If we can make 11 items at the same cost required to make ten, these items can be sold for 96 cents each, where they have been selling for \$1, and everybody makes or saves money," he said. "Everybody benefits, the customer gets a reduced price, the producers make more dividends and surplus, and workers realize a profit. This surplus will be applied back into the company and it will follow that in the future we can create 12 items instead of 11," he added. To bring about this desirable situation, he remarked, would require the work of intelligent men who are smart, keen, imaginative, alert and ready to do new research and willing to depart from conventional standards when better ones are made.

Technical discussions on the latest devices in carding and spinning occupied the remainder of the one-day session. A. H. Randall, superintendent of Alabama Mills, Inc., Birmingham, led the carding seminar and Wilson Patterson, superintendent of Tallahassee Mills, led the spinning discussion.

A. A. T. C. C. Unit Plans Research Program

Meeting in Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 4, the Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists mapped out an extensive program of research for the coming months, designed to benefit the textile industry and its customers. Dr. Harold W. Stiegler of Lowell, Mass., general research director for the national association, was a featured speaker at the event and told the group of efforts being made in the development of test methods and standards which are needed by industry and by the consumer. Dr. Stiegler cited progress being made in the devel-

opment of standards in connection with fastness to light, laundering, perspiration and other conditions to which material must be subjected by the consumer.

The meeting opened with a luncheon session at which new officers were elected. John B. Neely of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., was elected to succeed Wyss L. Barker of Charlotte as chairman of the Piedmont group. Mr. Barker was elected as the section's member on the national council. Other officers elected were P. E. Smith of Ware Shoals, S. C., vice-chairman; Robert H. Smith of High Point, N. C., secretary; and E. A. Briggs of Greenville, S. C., treasurer. In addition to Dr. Stiegler, other speakers heard during the meeting included C. Norris Rabold of Greenville, who outlined the work of the section, and Dr. Charles H. A. Rupp, who gave the results of a recent questionnaire describing the type of research desired by Southern mills. The section voted to hold its next meeting in Greenville next January or February.

Georgia Textile Group Elects Hardeman

R. P. Hardeman of Riegel Textile Corp., Trion, Ga., has been elected general chairman of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, succeeding J. L. Jennings of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. Other officers elected include James C. Edwards of Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, vice-general chairman, and Robert Philip, research division, Callaway Mills, re-elected secretary-treasurer. Bob McCamy of Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, was named as a new member of the executive committee.

Love, Cone Say Prices At About O. P. A. Level

J. Spencer Love and Herman Cone, heads of Burlington Mills Corp. and Proximity Mfg. Co., respectively, testifying in Greensboro, N. C., recently before a Congressional sub-committee conducting hearings on high prices, told members of the sub-committee that prices of products of their firms were at, or close to, former O. P. A. levels.

Mr. Cone stated that profits last year averaged 20 per cent and that for the first nine months of this year they are "at least as well—perhaps a little better." He declared that in 14 years between the wars, textiles had seven lean years and now are making up part of that loss. To an allegation that wealth and control in textiles are concentrated in a few hands, Mr. Cone said he doubted if any group holds more than five per cent of the industry. His firm, with 475,000 spindles, represents only two per cent of the industry, he revealed.

Mr. Love, in his statement to the sub-committee, said in part: "... it is obvious that prices are everywhere considerably advanced over pre-war, but with raw materials ranging from 30 to 300 per cent higher—notably cotton at more than three times its average price of the 30s decade—with wages in the form of take-home pay 159 per cent higher, and with supplies, equipment and operating costs of all sorts very substantially increased, it is not even remotely possible that anything like pre-war prices can be approximated at any time in the foreseeable future. The National Industrial Conference Board estimates that approximately 55 per cent of every consumer's dollar spent represents labor in some form and 25 per cent plus represents taxes; assuming this is true we cannot expect pre-war prices on anything without drastic deflations in wages and taxes which are presently unthinkable."



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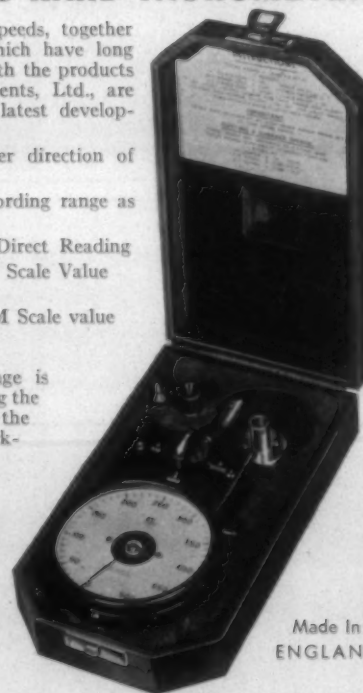
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Cotton Goods Market

That some Worth Street commission houses will soon commence booking business into the third quarter is the view of several observers in the New York market. A good number of sales agencies report they have written orders covering the greater portion of their production through the first six months of next year. In the face of the willingness of a great number of buyers to take goods that far in advance, it is said, mills will no doubt start selling soon.

Continuing scarcities of second-hand goods from converting sources is an important factor in maintaining the present tight fine goods market. Formerly, it is pointed out, much of the goods offered in resale channels stemmed from converters who were either ridding themselves of surplus or saw, in a rising gray market, a chance to profit to a greater extent with less risk than by finishing the goods.

Now converters are holding on to their goods, sources declare, to assure themselves of inventories of wanted cloth. In a continuing tight market they feel they have nothing to lose by holding merchandise and the strong demand for finished lawns and broadcloths reduces the risk of finishing to a minimum, it is said.

At the same time merchandise from first-hand sources is at a minimum, with most mills reported strongly sold up through the first quarter. With whatever second quarter goods quoted being at the same level as the first quarter, there is a reluctance by buyers to go this far ahead, at the high prices, on gray cloths.

With union demands for higher wages in Southern mills reaching the stage where negotiations are being requested, more commission houses are including escalator clauses in first period contracts to cover higher labor costs, it is reported.

A total of 2,466 million yards of cotton broad woven goods was produced in the United States during the April-June period of 1947, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This production was almost the same as in the previous quarter, but was six per cent more than in the second quarter of 1946.

There was a decrease in every type of goods except print cloth yarn fabrics and napped fabrics. The production of 819 million yards of print cloth in the second quarter is the largest reported since the 823 million yards reported in the first quarter of 1944.

Napped fabric production of 137 million yards is the greatest shown since these reports were put on a quarterly basis in the fourth quarter of 1942. Specialties and other fabrics production was 13 per cent below the 110 million yards produced in the previous quarter and 31 per cent less than the 138 million yards produced in the second quarter of 1946.

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Cotton Yarns Market

The cotton yarn market in Philadelphia, getting stronger each week, has recovered to such a healthy state that some trade observers now are talking of higher prices. For the moment, most talk of this sort is centered on combed yarns, which is receiving the bulk of present buyer demand. During the last few weeks, some price increases have appeared on various combed counts, as much as several cents per pound in some instances. But of late, distributors have been speaking of a general increase; and some believe it isn't very far away.

Some of the largest dealers contend that they have little combed production available for the remainder of the year, especially in singles.

Larger carded yarn distributors also find buying still on the upgrade, again with the accent on single yarns, while not so generally sold up through the remainder of the year as is true of combed yarns, sellers of high grade carded counts have been selling into November and the end of the year.

Some selling agents for large sources of preferred sorts of sale cotton yarn comment that certain accounts already seem to have contracted for more yarn than they probably can use to Jan. 1, because these manufacturers are now confronted unexpectedly with bottlenecks they could not foresee. Shortage of competent help is said to be at the bottom of this condition and, so far, the employers seem to be helpless to combat this condition.

Receipt by distributors and spinners of delivery specifications from the various trades, it is said, continues to reflect conditions in which some customers seem unable to promptly take in what they ordered, but many other accounts are asking for deliveries to be expedited and/or increased.

The Agriculture Department reported Oct. 8 that dry, hot weather in September trimmed 341,000 bales off this year's cotton crop which it now forecasts at 11,508,000 bales.

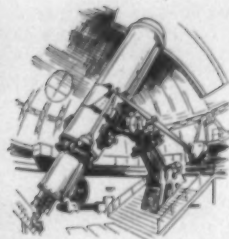
Nevertheless, the indicated crop is nearly a third larger than last year's unusually small one of 8,640,000 bales. Production averaged 12,390,000 bales for the ten-year (1936-45) period.

It is possible that the crop may not be sufficiently large to cover domestic and export requirements until next year's crop becomes available. This year's production will be supplemented, however, by a carry-over reserve of about 2,750,000 bales from previous crops.

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S. Fuller McLane, sales manager for the Southern Loom-Reed Mfg. Co., Inc., of Gaffney, S. C., will be unable to make his regular visits to the textile mills in his territory for the next several weeks due to a recent illness.

Southern Loom-Reed Mfg. Co. would appreciate all inquiries or urgent business being phoned direct to its plant, and if necessary a representative will call on you immediately.

Mr. McLane hopes to be making his usual visits within the next few weeks, and in the meantime will greatly appreciate your indulgence in this matter.

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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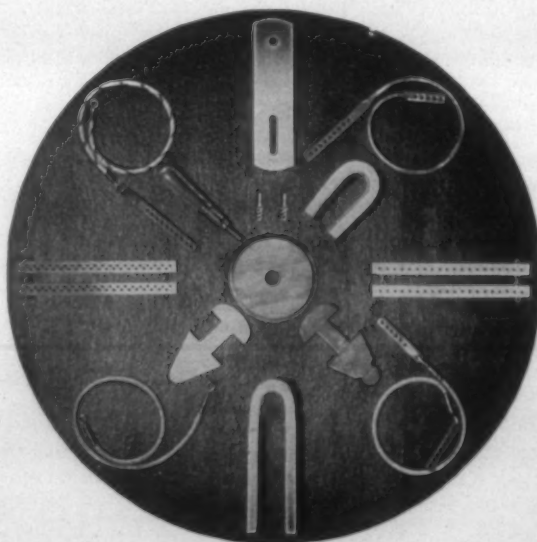
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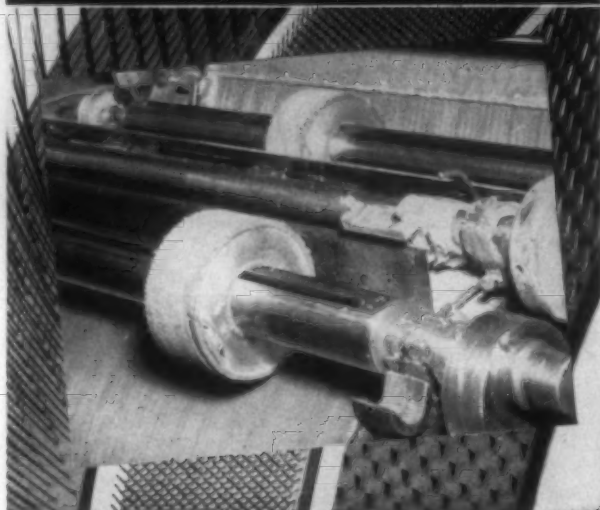
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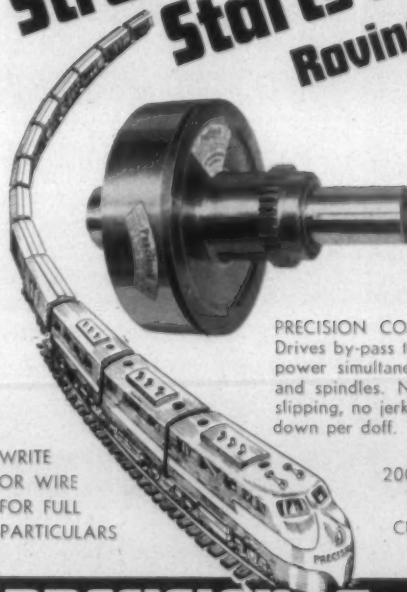
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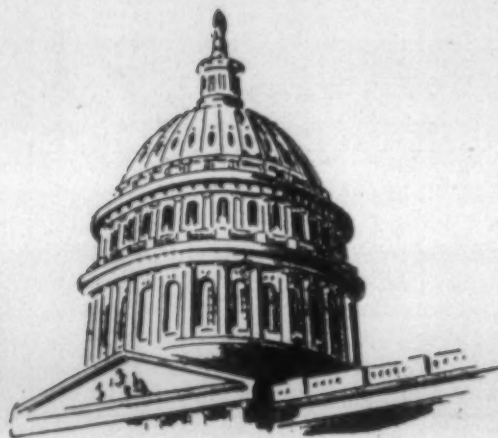
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In over-all effect, the action of N. L. R. B. in overruling General Counsel Denham's decision that all top-flight union officials must sign anti-Communist affidavits is just another way of peeling the apple. The board has modified the ruling to make it applicable to those officials who head up national unions acting as bargaining agents. All officials in A. F. of L.'s top constellation head up such unions except Green and Meany. Several C. I. O. top board members are exempted, because they are not also officials in bargaining units. Philip Murray is included because he heads the steel workers union. The board's action gives A. F. of L.'s objectors to compliance a way out, but pins down much tighter the ban on Communists. C. I. O. gets hurt by this action much more than does A. F. of L.

The decision greatly facilitates N. L. R. B.'s task in adjudication, and Denham's job in administering the law. It draws a clear, definite line that takes in any elected official in any unit that is a party signatory to a wage contract. The only known "beneficiaries" of the board's action are Green and Meany, and they are notoriously non-Communist. The way is opened for every union whose officials are not Communists to take full advantage of the law, and the major objection to compliance that has been raised is removed.

Communist officials in C. I. O. unions are put in a tight spot by the board. They fear to sign non-Communist affidavits, which would lay them open to perjury. Their hope to win an all-out boycott of N. L. R. B. is virtually wiped out, with John L. Lewis holding out as their only ally. From the frying pan they have jumped into the fire; now they face loss of their jobs.

Searching questions were put to N. L. R. B. members and Denham when called in by the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations to discuss the board's action. Chairman Herzog is said to have emphasized the "united front" achieved by Denham's acquiescence in the board's action, with the way clear for the "most harmonious relations" between Denham and the board. Denham felt that way, too, and said so, but some senators called his acquiescence a "cave in." This was hotly denied by Herzog and board

member Houston. Member Reynolds admitted he did a complete flip-flop on Aug. 19, and "just changed my mind" on Denham's ruling. Houston admitted he did the same thing. Herzog said he was "doubtful" of the wisdom of the ruling when made, but denied he acted from pressure of any kind, especially White House pressure. Murdock said he thought from the outset Denham was wrong.

N. L. R. B. told the committee it will pursue a case by case policy in setting interpretations and precedents under the law. It will not lay down advance definitions and rulings, and all administrative regulations will be promulgated by Denham. There was a vigorous denial the board proposes to re-draft, or legislate new things, in the law, as was done with the Wagner Act.

It was a new experience for a board to be called before a Congressional committee to explain its stewardship in administering a new law. The committee is said to have talked informally, but searchingly and pointedly, with the board and indicated an intent to know what is done and why it is done. The committee made clear it does not propose to allow such emasculation of the new law as was made of the Wagner Act.

In its initial exploration with N. L. R. B., the committee developed that individual workers may bring actions against their own unions, and even ask that such unions be de-certified as bargaining units, and N. L. R. B. will hear them. This gives clarification to Congressional intent that the union rank and file must be protected from their own officials, and breaking the iron-fisted rule of union bosses over their members.

Top-flight union officials hope to see broad latitude vested in N. L. R. B. They are massing their attack upon individuals—Denham and Ching—who have administrative duties. With these two curbed or ousted, administration would fall more fully on the five-man board, inherently more pliable, and showing little improvement over the old board. More and sharper attacks on Denham and Ching are in the offing.

The law splits N. L. R. B. into two autonomous parts: the general counsel's office, which investi-

gates and prosecutes, and the board itself, which is a "Labor Court." The Federal Mediation Service is set up separately, under Cyrus Ching. If Dennam's effectiveness is reduced or knocked out, Ching would be next in line to be curbed or eliminated.

Reversal of Denham's ruling does not heal the wide open A. F. of L. breach caused by John L. Lewis calling its top rank officials "weaklings" and "cowards." Lewis' chance to be president of A. F. of L. probably went out at the window when he uttered those words. He's expected to go his way as a lone wolf in opposing the law and the board.

Formation of an "educational and political league," similar to C. I. O.'s P. A. C., is planned by A. F. of L. to combat the new law and take part in next year's election. The member per capita tax would be increased to three cents a month to raise a million dollars to finance the league. The tax now is two cents on the first 200,000 members in a union, and 1½ cents above this number. The increase would raise A. F. of L.'s annual intake to about \$2,700,000.

Friction between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. is growing under pressures of the new labor law. Veteran President Frey of the A. F. of L. metal workers says C. I. O.'s "raiding tactics" would seem to indicate "greater emphasis on raiding our membership than on organizing the unorganized." Frey advocates all-out compliance with the law.

Whatever the action at the A. F. of L. annual convention, John L. Lewis is reaching the end of his tether as a factor in big labor affairs. Despite all the "slave-law" yelling of Lewis and other big union bosses, there's an overwhelming number of unions who want access to the law, and are in open rebellion against Lewis and his allies. Many

delegates went to San Francisco under instruction to help put an end to the rule-or-ruin dictation of Vice-President No. 11.

The new Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, created in Section 401 of the Taft-Hartley Act, is settling down to a steady pace in studying and analyzing labor relations in the nation's big industries. The committee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Joseph H. Ball, has no part in administering the law or settling disputes. It is seeking to reach constructive conclusions in what works, and does not work, in labor relations. The first of its reports will be issued early in January.

The cotton textile industry will come under the scrutiny of the Ball Committee within a short time. It's expected that five or six large, representative mills in the Carolinas and Georgia will be studied in all aspects of their labor relations and policies. The study will be impartial and judicial in nature, with emphasis on those factors that make for good or bad relations. Both management and labor will be questioned.

The committee is looking eagerly for constructive suggestions, and intends to study every basic side in labor matters. While it looks into controversies, it will not take part in them. The information gained will be used in developing the aspects of the law that may need revision and change, in the interest of equitable administration, at a later time by Congress.

Tax revision in 1948 has first place on Speaker Martin's legislative agenda. House and Senate action early in the year, to have it out of the way when the national conventions meet, is contemplated. Tax cuts will be broader and more severe than those contained in the two measures that met with a Presidential veto last spring. Details of a proposed bill have been whipped into shape.

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